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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 23rd 1962/Jyaistha 2, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rockefeller Grants to Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi

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*948. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rockefeller Foundation has recently announced some grants to Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) if so, how much and how it is to be spent.

(c) what grants have been sanctioned to other recipient bodies in India for 1962-63; and

(d) how they will have to be spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A grant was sanctioned by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi in October, 1961.

(a) The amount of the grant is $45,000. It is to be utilized for import of such components of air-conditioning equipment, as are not indigenously available for the Library Wing and adjacent stock-rooms of the institute.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Reckefeller Foundation Grants Sanctioned during the year 1962-63,

Name of the Institute	Amount	Purpose
University of Rajasthan, Department of Zoology	$10,000	For purchase of equipment and supplies for research in Zoology.
University of Lucknow	$76,000	For purchase of research equipment for the Department of Bio-Chemistry of the Science Faculty and for Department of Pharmacology in King Georges medical College.
University of Lucknow	$37,800	For meeting part of the construction cost of three experimental teaching Health Sub-Centres for fields teaching in social and preventive medicine in the K. G. medical College.

In addition, three travel grants have been sanctioned by the Rockefeller Foundation to three Research Scholars for study and research in pathology, biology and library science.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that two universities have been sanctioned grant by the Rockefeller Foundation. May I know the basis of selection of universities for giving grants?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This particular grant was in pursuance of an agreement signed between the Government and the Rockefeller Foundation on development of post-degree courses in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for which a sum of 100 000 dollars was provided. Later on, because of the rise in prices and other reasons, another grant of 45 000 dollars has been provided for the Library Wing. So far as the general question of giving grants is concerned, Rockefeller Foundation is interested in general welfare activities like science, public health and education. As a result of discussions between the External Affairs Ministry and the representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation, subjects of mutual interest are agreed upon.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been giving this additional grant of 45 000 dollars for importing the air-conditioning equipment, may I know from which country the machinery will be imported?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Since this is a free grant without any conditions attached to it, it will be imported from such country where the condition of the equipment and the prices are favourable.

Shri Heda: So far as the grant to I.A.R.T. is concerned, may I know whether the Institute had applied for a small sum of 45,000 dollars?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, this is part of the original agreement between the Government and the Rockefeller Foundation under which they gave 100.000 dollars for development of post-graduate courses in the ICAR, including the construction of a Library Wing. But, for some reason or other, the Library Wing could not be started. In the meanwhile, the prices went up. So, this additional grant was given by them.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any other institution has applied for this grant and, if so, on what basis this selection was made?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no other institution in the country like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में १००,००० डालर्ज की ग्रान्ट पहले मिल चुकी थी और कुछ और ग्रान्ट भी मिलने वाली है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन दोनों ग्रान्ट्स से यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा या और अधिक रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : और सभी काम हो चुके हैं और पुस्तकालय बन चुका है । उस में एयर-कन्डीशनिंग की व्यवस्था करने के लिये यह दूसरी ग्रान्ट दी गई है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is mentioned in the statement:

> "In addition, three travel grants have been sanctioned by the Rockefeller Foundation to three Research Scholars for study and research in pathology, biology and library science."

May I know how these grants have been distributed? Who are the scholars? What is the basis of their selection?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If information is required on the name of the scholars, I want separate notice.

Bio-gas Fertilizer Pilot Plant

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*949. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations for setting up the Bio-gas Fertilizer Pilot Plan with foreign firms have been completed;

(b) if so, the names of the firms with whom negotiations were carried;

(c) the terms and conditions offered by the different firms; and

(d) which one has been accepted?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). Negotiations were held with only one party for the establishment of bio-gas plants, *viz.*, the Chemolimpex of Hungary. Copies of the agreement concluded with the party are available in the Parliament Library.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the place for putting up this bio-gas pilot plant has been selected?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; the places have been selected.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the total foreign exchange requirement for putting up this plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think any foreign exchange component is involved. The total estimated cost of the two pilot plants will be Rs. 20 lakhs.

Post Graduate Degrees

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*950. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion to do away with third division or class in M.A. degree has been considered by the University Grants Commission or various universities in India;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) whether this question has been considered by Government or is likely to be considered in the near future?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Examination Reforms Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission expressed the view that the University should not award a third class at the Master's degree examination, and that at this examination there might be only two classes, first and second, provided the original standards of the first and second classes were maintained. The Commission accepted the above recommendation.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the views of the various universities have been taken into consideration by the University Grants Commission; if so, whether any views have been received so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir; the University Grants Commission had consulted the universities and would again consult the universities about this matter. The previous consultation took place in connection with the suggestion that was made by the former Chairman, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, namely, that the universities should give opportunities to those who passed M.A. in third class to reappear at the same examination to improve their class. The previous proposal is slightly different from the proposal which has been made now. The universities were consulted regarding the previous proposal but the universities have to be consulted now with regard to the recommendation which has now been accepted by the University Grants Commission.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether Delhi University has considered this matter and, if so, what is the decision taken by that body?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to the previous proposal I might say that the Universities of Agra, Gorakhpur, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Karnatak, Kurugshetra, Punjab, Ranchi, Roorkee, Sagar and Utkal were agreeable to the proposal and they said that they will allow third-divisioner M.Scs. and MAs. to appear once again in the same examination to improve their class. The Universities of Andhra, Jadavpur, Madras, Marathwada, Osmania, Sri Venkateswara and Visva Bharati have decided to abolish the third class in the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations. There are some universities which are not in agreement

with the proposal and some have stated that no action is necessary now. But this proposal as been dropped by the University Grants Commission. The new proposal is that the universities should have only two classes, namely, the first and the second. That is the proposal which has been accepted now by the University Grants Commission and they propose to consult the universities about this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the University Grants Commission is in a position to take a final decision in this matter or will the decision taken by the University Grants Commission go to the Central Advisory Board for Education and the Ministry and all that kind of things?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The position is that the University Grants Commission has a statutory responsibility. They can give some directive to the universities when they give grants to these universities. Universities, of course, are autonomous. Acts have been passed by the State legislatures and they have their own autonomy in the field. But the general procedure that is adopted by the University Grants Commission is not to give directives but to have consultations with universities. This has worked so far between the University Grants Commission and the universities on this issue.

Shri Tyagi: What are the reasons which persuaded this Commission to make this recommendation? Will this formula of abolishing the third class also be extended to B.A. degree and matriculation examinations too?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, the main consideration before the University Grants Commission has been to raise the standards in the universities. The Parliament has also been insisting on raising of certain standards and this is one of the steps which the University Grants Commission thought might help in improving the standards, that is, they have only two classes and no third class at the post-graduate level. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the matter will have to be further examination. It has not yet been considered by the University Grants Commission.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: In finally deciding this question is the Government keeping in view the requirements of those candidates who are not seeking such degrees for the sake of employment but as a sign of certain minimum standard of education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the universities agree to this proposal, the minimum will be first and second class and not third class.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Since the third class is going to be abolished altogether, may I know whether there is any possibility of candidates who had previously been put in the third class being given an opportunity to qualify themselves for the higher classes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have said that the University Grants Commission have dropped the previous proposal, since most of the universities were not in agreement with that proposal.

Shri Tyagi: I want just to understand what would be the effect of this recommendation, if it is accepted. Will those students who receive marks of third class be deemed to have failed, or they will be included in the higher class—what will be the position?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The standards are not going to be lowered in any way. The standards of first class and second class are going to be maintained. The hon. Member can understand the effect of this measure on those candidates who cannot come up to the first or second class. The standards are not going to be lowered in any case.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is the Government aware that if efficiency is improved right from below it might

be better rather than have a stop-gap reform at the top?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is only a suggestion for action.

Shri Daji: How many universities have up till now conveyed their opinion on the scheme? Is it a fact that most of the universities are not in favour of the scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The University Grants Commission is just consulting the universities about it.

Shrimati Sarojini B. Mohishi: May I know whether the students are required to get first class or second class marks in all the subjects or in the aggregate?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think in the M.A. and M.Sc. classes they have to take only one subject. It is a matter of detail and in the aggregate they have to get a certain percentage

Lime Stone

*951. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines have prepared any major programmes for a nation-wise prospecting for deposits of 1st grade lime stone: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) 9 co-ordinated programme of investigation of flux grade lime stone deposits is being drawn up by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines.

(b) These have yet to be finalised.

Shri Warior: May I know whether Government have made any assessment of the consumption during the Third Plan and fixed the target of production?

Shri Thimmaiah: The cnosumption during 1960 is about two million tons and our consumption during the Third Five Year Plan would be about 7 million tons. In order to achieve this 7 million tons we will have to prove a reserve of 150 million tons during the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Warior: May I know whether, in order to achieve that target, Government have already taken any steps apart from the geological survey?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes, Sir. In order to step up production we have to prove sufficient reserve. With this end in view the programmes of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines have been intensified and also the programmes of these two departments have been co-ordinated, and a joint time schedule of work has been drawn up.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि चूने का पत्थर निकालने के सिलसिले में पहाड़ों को इस बुरी तरह बरबाद किया जा रहा है, जैसे देहरादून और मसूरी के बीच में, कि उस से बहुत बड़ा नुक्सान होने की आशंका है, तो क्या इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : ऐसी बात गवर्नमेंट के ख्याल में नहीं आई है, लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसी बात माननीय सदस्य गवर्नमेंट के ख्याल में लायेंगे तो मैं जरूर उस को देखूंगा ।

Shri K. C. Pant: Is this survey being carried out specifically on account of shortages in the steel plants being experienced or is it the first of a number of surveys mineralwise to be carried out all over the country?

Shri Thimmaiah: In order to step up production to feed the steel plants we are making surveys and investigations in specified areas and we have for this purpose divided the areas into four

regions. In these four regions co-ordinated programme of Geological Survey and the Indian Bureau of Mines is going ahead.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I add that the production in Hindustan Steel Limited has not suffered on account of shortage of limestone.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether any exploration in this regard has been done in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills and, if so, with what result?

Shri Hajarnavis: No, it is not within our programme.

Shri Warior: May I know the places where the geological survey has been conducted and preliminary reports obtained?

Shri Hajarnavis: There are four regions. The first one is Kota area in Mirzapur District in Uttar Pradesh; Shahabad District in Bihar; Palamu District in Bihar.

The second region is Satna area in Madhya Pradesh and Maihar area in Madhya Pradesh.

The third region is Jairamnagar in Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh.

The fourth region is Lanjiberua and other areas in Sundergarh District, Orissa.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. When Shri R. Barua put a question about the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the reply is not in his brief. Could it be said like that?

Shri Hajarnavis: He asked about Assam, is it not?

Mr. Speaker: The Member takes objection to the words that the reply is not in his brief.

Shri Kamath: He is a lawyer also.

Mr. Speaker: That only means that the knowledge that he has so far on this matter does not cover that. Is it very extraordinary that the Ministers are briefed? They do not give out everything out of their own personal knowledge; they have to be briefed by their Secretaries and their Ministries. What should I ask him to do in the future, can he advise me?

Shri Hem Barua: That is an open secret. But the Minister should not take shelter under that, that it is not in his brief.

Shri Daji: Is it parliamentary? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is the usual form of saying; the Minister can say he requires notice.

Shri Hajarnavis: As far as I remember, Sir, I did not mention the word 'brief'. I said that it is not in our programme.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Election Propaganda Literature and Posters

*952. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the propaganda literature including posters and caricatures etc. used in the General Elections; and

(b) what conclusions have been arrived at and what action is proposed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the State Governments have already been addressed in the matter and the material is available, what is the difficulty in the Central Ministry considering the whole material?

Shri Datar: We addressed all the State Governments. From five State

Governments these posters, etc. have been received. The others are being received. After they are received and collected, they will be duly examined.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the position regarding the Centrally-administered area, and particularly Delhi, whether we have received all the material pertaining to the Delhi Administration and, if so, what is their reaction to that?

Shri Datar: They have also been called for.

Shri Hem Barua: Do I take it that it has not been received?

Shri Datar: After all these materials have been received, they will be duly examined. I have made it clear. It is premature to examine them at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether they have been received. The answer is, "After they have been received", which might imply that all have not been received.

Shri Datar: He asked whether they have been received from Delhi. They have not been received from Delhi, but from five States they have been received, namely, from Rajasthan, Punjab, Kerala, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the probe is made because of the hon. the Prime Minister's pointed reference to objectionable literature during the elections—and because of that this enquiry was conducted only after the elections were over—may I know whether the material so far received by Government is sufficient?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I did not quite understand the question.

Shri Hem Barua: My contention is this. This probe and this collection of objectionable literature was not undertaken on the eve of the elections. It came only after the Prime Minister made a reference to that. And that is why most of the literature might go underground. Therefore, I want to know whether the literature that has been received so far is sufficient, according to Government.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think they will go underground. We have received a large number of leaflets, posters, etc., and we expect to get more very soon. It could not have been collected earlier. Of course, District Magistrates generally receive a copy of the handbills which are printed.

Shri Hem Barua: What about posters?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Posters also. That is the general rule. But, somehow, I do not know why there is delay in some other States. We will be reminding those States. We hope we will getting them soon.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जून के आरम्भ में दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय एकता समिति की जो बैठक होने जा रही है, क्या उस में इस चुनाव-प्रचार साहित्य अथवा पोस्टरों का प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है ? यदि हां, तो क्या वह केवल समिति के सदस्यों के लिये ही होगा अथवा दूसरों के लिये भी ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे, तो हम उसे दूसरों के लिये भी रखें रख सकते हैं, लेकिन चूंकि नैशनल इन्टेग्रेशन कौंसिल में शायद इस विषय पर विचार हो, इस लिये ये पोस्टर्ज वहां रखने का इरादा है । हम ने इन्फर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री को कहा है कि वह इस का इन्तजाम करे ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government only to collect these posters for exhibition or, they propose to initiate any action on them, and if so, whether they have given any directive at least to the Centrally Administered Areas?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No direction is given on that point. If there

is anything in the posters or notices which instigate hatred or encourage hatred or bitterness between communities on communal matters or others, the Governments concerned are fully entitled to take necssary action. We are, of course studying these with a view to note the trends of thinking, how the various people exaggerated things, whether they did really try to educate public opinion on correct lines. These are matters which will have to be studied

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether any time limit has been given to the State Governments to supply these things and if, within that time, the State Governments do not send these things, whether the Minister or his department will try to procure these articles of their own.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As my colleague said, already we have received literature from the different States, 5 or 6 States. I do not expect that there will be any special difficulty in getting them from the various States. No time-limit as such has been fixed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The procedure adopted by the Home Ministry with regard to published pamphlets, posters and cartoons is all right. But, what is the Home Ministry doing with regard to surreptitious publications which were circulated in such large numbers in all the States of India?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is nothing abnormal. Even when elections are not there, such literature is publishd and printed. The police has to investigate and take necessary action wherever it is feasible.

Mountaineering

*953. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back All India Sports Council had approved a scheme to encourage mountaineering; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far for the implementation of various items approved under that scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. R. Krishna): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A grant of Rs. 20,000 has been paid to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute for purchase of Mountaineering equipment. Grants were also paid to the Jabalpur University and the Mountaineering Committee, Bombay for equipment and for organizing rock-climbing camps.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि पर्वतारोहण का काम इस बीच में—खास कर के चीन के आक्रमण के बाद—बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है, इस लिये क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि इस सम्बन्ध में और जोरदार कदम उठाए जायेंगे ?

Shri M. R. Krishna: The All-India Sports Council has felt the need for developing mountaineering activities and therefore, they have constituted a special committee under General Thimmiah. That committee has gone into the entire question and it has submitted a report which is now being considered by the Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समय तक इस कौंसिल के द्वारा पर्वतारोहण को जो प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है, क्या भारत सरकार और खास कर के शिक्षा मंत्री जी उस से संतुष्ट हैं ? यदि नहीं हैं, तो क्या इस के लिये कुछ और सहायता दी जायेगी ?

Shri M. R. Krishna: This work is being undertaken by the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute which is under very able personalities like the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Whatever assistance and Education Ministry has to give to this institution is being given to it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनेक बार यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि जो सवाल हिन्दी में हों, उनका जवाब भी हिन्दी

में दिया जाये । यदि माननीय मंत्री जी हिन्दी न समझते हों तो हिन्दी प्रश्नों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में कैसे दे देते हैं । वह इंगलिश में उत्तर देकर हम को चैलेंज कर रहे हैं माननीय मंत्री जी हिन्दी समझते हैं और जवाब अंग्रेजी में दे रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जानबूझ कर जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी को सोचना चाहिये कि कोई ऐसी भी बात या मामले हो सकते हैं जिन में मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दी समझ तो सकते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी में जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं या हिन्दी बोल नहीं सकते हैं । यह शायद ऐसी हालत है जबकि वह समझ तो लेते हैं लेकिन बोल नहीं सकते हैं, जो कुछ उन्हें कहना है उसको हिन्दी में प्रकट नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दूसरे दे दिया करें । मैं समझता हूं कि इस विषय को बढ़ाया नहीं जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत बेहतर, बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बढ़ाया गया तो अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

Shri Hem Raj: May I know how many sub-centres have been opened so far by the Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling?

Shri M. R. Krishna: This Institute is encouraging mountaineering in the universities. At present, the Institute is extending all possible help to the universities to start mountaineering clubs. I will not be in a position to give the number of clubs existing just now.

Shri Heda: May I know what steps are being taken to equip this institute with modern equipment on a par with those in similar institutions in Europe and other countries?

Shri M. R. Krishna: Hitherto, the equipment required for mountaineering was imported, but since the Defence Ministry also takes interest in this Mountaineering Institute, they are trying to produce the equipment indigenously.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I may add that the Institute is fully equipped with all the modern equipment.

विदेशी पादरियों की गतिविधियां

*६५८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय ईसाइयों ने विदेशी पादरियों की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन सरकार को दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस ज्ञापन की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार उनके सम्बन्ध में जांच करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारत स्थित गिरजाघरों की रजिस्ट्री और सम्पत्ति विदेशी सरकारों के नाम में हैं ;

(घ) इस समय कुल मिलाकर कितने विदेशी पादरी भारत में हैं; और

(ङ) क्या इस वर्ष कुछ अन्य पादरियों को भी भारत आने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय गिरजाघर की ओर से अभिप्रेत एक ज्ञापन एक माननीय सज्जन जोअल एस० विलियमस से प्राप्त हुआ है । ज्ञापन की मुख्य मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(१) भारतीय ईसाइयों के मामलों को विनियमित करने वाले ब्रिटिश परिनियमों को रद्द किया जाये ;

(२) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये एक जांच समिति की नियुक्ति की जाय कि विदेशी स्वामित्व में गिरजाघर भारतीय ईसाइयों के हित के लिये प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं ।

जहां तक (१) का सम्बन्ध है, भारतीय गिरजाघर अधिनियम, १९२७ रद्द किया जा चुका है । अन्य विनियमों का वर्तमान प्रसंग से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं दीखता और इनको (विनियमों) रद्द करना आवश्यक है या नहीं इस पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा ।

(२) के विषय में, इस प्रश्न पर कई बार विचार किया गया है किन्तु ऐसा समझा जाता है कि इस प्रकार के आयोग की नियुक्ति से कोई लाभ होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारत में गिरजाघरों की सम्पत्ति विदेशी या भारतीय धर्मप्रचारक समितियों के हाथों में है ।

(घ) पहली जनवरी, १९६२ को भारत में स्थित यंजोकृत विदेशी धर्मप्रचारकों की संख्या लगभग ४,३७४ थी ।

(ङ) जी हां, जहां उपयुक्त भारतीय उपलब्ध नहीं थे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि पहली जनवरी १९६२ को भारतवर्ष में विदेशी ईसाई प्रचारकों की संख्या करीब ४,३७४ थी । लेकिन प्रश्न के अंतिम भाग के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि जहां उपयुक्त भारतीय प्रचारक उपलब्ध न हो वहां विदेशी प्रचारकों को आने को भारत में अनुमति दी जायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस वर्ष भी कुछ विदेशी प्रचारकों को आने की अनुमति दी गई है, यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

Shri Datar: The general policy that is followed is this, that whenever new permits are asked for, they would be granted only provided they are required in the interests of India; otherwise, they are not granted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण में एक स्थान पर यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि भारतीय गिरजाघरों की सम्पत्ति जो विदेशी सरकारों के नाम रजिस्टर्ड थी, उस सम्बन्ध में जो गिरजाघर अधिनियम १९२७ का है, उसको रद्द किया गया है । इसके साथ ही साथ लिखा है कि जो और अनेक विनियम हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में अभी सरकार विचार कर रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त की गई है, यदि नहीं, तो कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

Shri Datar: Government consider the question, whenever the matter arise, on an individual basis. There is no need to appoint a committee as the hon. Member has suggested.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विरोध स्वरूप सदन से निकल जाना चाहता हूं ।

[Shri Rameshwaranand left the House]

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Swamiji is carrying a stick inside the House.

Mr. Speaker: I shall take precautions that sticks are not brought inside the House.

Shri S. M. Baenrjee: From the statement I find that the number of registered foreign missionaries resident in India as on 1st January, 1962 was 4,374 approximately. May I know the number of foreign missionaries in Nagaland, and whether it is a fact that some of the foreign missionaries were involved in the activities of the Naga hostiles, and they helped Mr. Phizo to go out of India?

Shri Datar: I have given a total figure of 4,374. The number has been redued by about 300, during the

last five or six years. I have not got separate figures in respect of Nagaland.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the foreign missionaries who were permitted to come to India and who settled in Nagaland were connected with the activities of the Naga hostiles, and they were responsible for Mr. Phizo's going out of India?

Mr. Speaker: That is too far-fetched a question.

Shri Datar: Whenever complaints are received, they are looked into. I am not in a position at present to say whether any missionaries were connected with the Naga hostiles.

Mr. Speaker: When I do not allow a question, the Minister gets up and answers it. That is my difficulty.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister said that he does not know whether any missionaries are connected with Naga hostiles. What is the Home Ministry doing if it does not know about the activities of these people?

Shri Datar: I have made it very clear that whenever any complaints are received, they are duly looked into.

Shri Tyagi: The Ministry should take the initiative in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement, it is evident that a memorandum was submitted on behalf of the Indian National Church, and a demand was made for the repeal of British statutes which regulate the affairs of Indian Christians. What is it that stands in the way of the repeal of these British statutes?

Shri Datar: One Act has already been repealed. That has been made clear. So there is no question of further repeal.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that this is no reply?

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity later. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में जो गिरजाघर हैं अथवा उन के साथ लगी हुई सम्पत्तियां हैं, उन में कितने स्थान इस प्रकार के हैं कि जिनकी रजिस्ट्री भारत सरकार के नाम है और कितने ऐसे स्थान हैं जिन की सम्पत्ति की रजिस्ट्री विदेशी सरकारों के नाम हैं ?

Shri Datar: So far as the question of the funds with these missionaries is concerned, we had a discussion in the last Parliament on this very question. The whole matter was made clear. The hon. Member himself raised a half-hour discussison.

Shri Daji: On a point of order. This is no reply . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is no reply.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): May I say a word?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह था कि सम्पत्तियों की रजिस्ट्री कितनी भारत सरकार के नाम हैं और कितनी विदेशी सरकारों के नाम हैं ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : मैं बिल्कुल ठीक ठीक आंकड़े तो नहीं दे सकता मगर जो विदेशी चर्च हैं उन्होंने भी यह फैसला कर लिया है, और भारत सरकार को इस बात की सूचना दे दी है, कि वे उन सम्पत्तियों को, जो अब तक विदेशी चर्चों के साथ थीं, भारत सरकार को या कौंसलों को दे देंगे, और वह काम हो रहा है । लेकिन बीच में कठिनाई यह थी कि कानूनी हिसाब से उन को बहुत ज्यादा स्टैम्प लगानी पड़ती थी जिस में हजारों रुपये खर्च होते थे । इस लिये वहां से उन्होंने लिखा कि इस में उन को सुविधा दी जाये । हम ने प्रदेश सरकारों को इस के सम्बन्ध में आदेश दे दिया है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूरी स्टैम्प फी माफ कर दी गई है ।

एक दूसरे प्रदेश ने आधी कर दी है । हम यह सुविधा दे रहे हैं ताकि इस में ज्यादा देर न लगे और जल्दी से जल्दी बगैर खर्च किये हुए सब सम्पत्तियां भारतीय चर्च को ट्रान्सफर हो जायें ।

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister pleaded ignorance with regard to anti-national activities in areas like Nagaland on the part of foreigners. He said that enquiries were made only when complaints were received. I want to know whether the Home Ministry is maintaining some force of its own and taking initiative in the matter to inquire what is happening. Or does it expect the Nagas to submit reports against the activities of these people?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Tyagiji is perfectly justified in saying that we should be vigilant and careful. I may assure him that we are very careful in this matter, and we do not merely depend on complaints being received from Nagas.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have ascertained whether there are at present foreign missionaries operating in Nagaland at all?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry I cannot be quite exact, but some of the old missionaries may still be there. However, it is our duty to see that they do not associate themselves with the activities of the Naga hostiles in any shape or form.

Manufacture of Heavy Electrical Equipments in Private Sector

*959. **Shri A. S. Saigal:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sanction additional capacity for the manufacture in private sector of various types of heavy electrical equipments like large power transformers, etc; and

(b) how far, at present, the country has to depend on foreign sources of supply?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) The bulk of the country's requirement for heavy electrical equipment is at present imported. The import during 1961-62 (up to end December, 1961) was of the value of Rs. 2,608 lakhs.

Shri A. S. Saigal: How long will Government take to consider the matter—that is, giving help to those who have asked for it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: A committee has been set up to assess the demand for heavy electricals. As soon as the report is available, a decision will be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that the private sector will also have these. I want to know the necessity for giving it to the private sector when we have got and when we are going to have another 2 or 3 heavy electrical industries in the public sector.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think we will be having three plants manufacturing heavy electricals in the public sector; and it is hoped that they would reach a production capacity of Rs. 90 crores. But it is found on re-assessment that there is still a gap. And, therefore, it is for consideration whether the private sector should be licensed to the extent of the gap.

Shri Daji: Has it been actually estimated as to what will be the gap in the Third Five Year Plan and what shall be the capacity of the private sector to be licensed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is what I said. A committee has been appointed to assess the demand. As soon as the report is available, I will be able to give the information

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the same range will

be manufactured both by the private sector and by the public sector, or are we giving a separate range to be manufactured by the private secto:

Shri C. Subramaniam: It depends upon the gap and that gap will have to be assessed by the committee.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Is it not a fact that the public sector is now programmed to manufacture only heavy generators and not transformers and it is better that the transformers are given to the private sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it is a suggestion.

Shri R. Barua: Have Government taken any steps to avoid competition between the private sector and the public sector in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Why shou' we be afraid of competition?

Shri R. Barua: Competition in prices.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the public sector they have certain production lines; and, if there is any gap it will be licensed in the private sector. That too is a matter for consideration. Therefore, there is no question of competition.

पिछड़े वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक के बाद की शिक्षा के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

*६६०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को निदेश दिया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक के बाद की शिक्षा के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां देने वाली समिति में संसद-सदस्यों को शामिल करें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निदेश का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला०श्रीमाली): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वेराज्य से चुने गए दो या तीन संसद् सदस्यों को उन समितियों में शामिल कर लें जो राज्य में ऐसे छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिये बनाई गई हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी के कितने मेम्बर हैं और उनमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का क्या अनुपात रहेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : ऐसा कोई नियम तो नहीं बनाया गया है, और मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा नियम बनाना उचित भी नहीं होगा । राज्य सरकारों से दरखास्त की गयी है कि पार्लियामेंट के जितने भी मेम्बर, दो या तीन, वह रख सकें, उस बोर्ड में रखें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह छात्रवृत्ति देने का काम राज्य सरकारों को इसीलिये ट्रान्सफर किया गया था कि इसमें सुविधा होगी । मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट के दो तीन मेम्बरों को इस बोर्ड में रखा जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने स्टेट के मेम्बर हो अगर उतनी तादाद पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की हो तो इसमें क्या ऐतराज है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के काम में हानि होगी, इसलिये दो या तीन को रखा जायेगा ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any of these States have re-constituted their committees? If so, what are these States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the detailed information. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will get the information.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानने की इच्छा रखता हूं कि "आदिम जाति" में जो 'आदिम' शब्द है, इसको लगाने से क्या राष्ट्र में रहने वाली भिन्न भिन्न जातियों में कुछ पारस्परिक भेद तो पैदा नहीं होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात दूसरी है ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर उस कमेटी में लिये जायेंगे उनको कौन चुनेगा, और जो चुनाव किया जायेगा क्या उसके लिये कोई ऐसा आदेश है कि इसमें मुखालिफ पार्टी के लोग न चुने जायें, वही लोग चुने जायें जो मौजूदा सरकार के मेम्बर हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर जब मैं ने कहा तो किसी एक विशेष राजनीतिक दल से मेरा मतलब नहीं था । पार्लियामेंट के किसी भी मेम्बर को जिसे राज्य सरकार चाहे नियुक्त कर सकती है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दो तीन संसत्सदस्यों को इस कमेटी में लिये जाने की अपेक्षा क्या यह अधिक उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि जिन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जानी हैं, वे जिस क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित हों, उस क्षेत्र के कुछ संसत्सदस्यों को ले लिया जाये और उन से परामर्श किया जाये ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of detail.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether any instruction has been given to this Committee to find out whether these scholarships are properly utilised, and whether the persons who get these scholarships go to their examinations finally?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Last time, when this question was raised, I had suggested to hon. Members that they might have a meeting sometime during Parliament session and that I would address the meeting, but I am sorry to say that except one or two Members nobody else turned up. I think hon. Members must be busy; I quite agree. I shall be glad to meet them again at any time that is convenient to them in case they have any difficulties in this matter.

Delhi Engineering Students

*961. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that engineering students of Delhi find it difficult to get admission in colleges in Delhi due to shortage of seats and in colleges in other States because they are giving weightage to the students of their own States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether newspaper-cuttings are kept which detail the grievances of the people and, if so, whether any of these press-cuttings have come to the notice of the Minister?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are so many press-cuttings which give so many grievances that I do not quite understand the question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if no representation, no complaint, no news regarding the shortage of seats in the engineering colleges has come to the notice of the hon. Minister?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The general position not only in Delhi but throughout India is that there are about eight to 10 candidates for each available seat. But we have increased the number of seats in the last four years

by almost 100 per cent. Delhi is very well placed compared to most other places of India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What has been the increase in the number of seats for the engineering students in Delhi during the last two or three years, and how far have we been able to meet the shortage?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend probably remembers that the Delhi College of Engineering and Technology has been established and has started admissions from last year. That in itself has immediately added about 150 seats to this area. I will quote only one figure. The number of Delhi students in the two Delhi colleges, the four Indian Institutes of Technology and the 10 regional colleges in different parts of India is 316. According to the population ratio, the number to which Delhi students would have been entitled would have been only about 98.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know the number of students who sought admission in the Engineering Colleges in Delhi and how many were refused admission?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said just now, not only Delhi but everywhere the number of applicants is larger than the number of seats available. The number of seats available was 15,600 last year

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में प्रवेश पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या अधिक है और कालेजों की संख्या कम है । क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की संख्या को और अधिक बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend perhaps did not listen when I said that in the last four years we have almost doubled the capacity of admissions in the engineering colleges.

Expansion of Secondary Education

*962. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate resources, a wide gap between numerical expansion and qualitative improvement in secondary education, has been created as indicated by the Secretary of the Union Education Ministry on the 16th April, 1962 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, how the resources are inadequate; and

(c) what action Government are taking towards making more resources available in that direction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to a large increase in the number of secondary schools and the pressure of opening new schools the sum of Rs. 87·91 crores provided in the third Five Year Plan for the development of Secondary Education may not cover the needs of maintaining the increased number of schools and the provision of programmes aimed at qualitative improvement.

(c) The position is being reviewed from time to time.

Shri A. S. Saigal: How long will the Government take to cope with the resources which are available with the Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, the Plan is being reviewed every year, and only the other day we had discussions with the Planning Commission and we have impressed on the Planning Commission the need to review the position.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कहीं कहीं तो ऐसा है कि एक एक और दो दो मील के अन्दर सैकेंडरी स्कूल हैं और कहीं कहीं पर दस दस मील के अन्दर स्कूल नहीं है । क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि इनका ईवनली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आपका यह सुझाव सही है ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether this admission by the Minister does not go against the accepted policy of the Government that qualitative aspect of education must be guaranteed by all means?

Shri K. L. Shrimali: As far as the policy is concerned, the Government try to maintain a balance between quality and quantity. We cannot stop expansion and at the same time, in the interest of our society, it is necessary that high quality is also maintained. Therefore, a balance has to be struck.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the progress made for converting secondary schools into higher secondary schools and whether the programme is followed according to the schedule?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have a programme. I cannot give the details to the hon. Member just now.

1966 British Empire and Commonwealth Games

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*965. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Gauri Shanker:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Indian Olympic Association to stage the 1966 British Empire and Commonwealth Games in New Delhi has not found favour with the Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any alternative proposal has been suggested either by Government or by the Indian Olympic Association; and

(d) if so, its details and the decision thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. R. Krishna): (a) The proposal is under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Retirement Age of Displaced Government Servants

*966. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced persons in Government employment had been granted extension of service beyond normal age of retirement;

(b) if so, the nature of this age concession; and

(c) whether Government propose to continue this concession for some more years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) There are no orders under which displaced persons are entitled to any special treatment in the matter of grant of extension of service beyond the normal age of superannuation. As in the case of other employees, they may be granted extension of service only if such extension is justified on grounds of public interest.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what reasons prompted the Government to depart from the policy which they had adopted on humanitarian grounds?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is possibly making a reference to the displaced Government servants. They are different from the displaced persons in Government service. Displaced Government servants are those who were formerly in service before the partition of India and who are now in service under the Government of India. When they superannuate, if pension papers are not finalised, they are allowed re-employment until the papers are finalised.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: After the displaced persons, who had been in employment formerly, come over here, are they not entitled to enjoy the same privileges that have been given generously by the Government of India?

Shri Datar: They are having the same privileges or concessions as the other Government employees. Now the concession of re-employment has been given for a certain period in the case of displaced Government servants because their previous service has to be recognised for pension.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is clear from the reply of the hon. Minister that a displaced person or any person after retirement, will either be granted extension or re-employment till his pension papers are finalised. I do not know whether this is followed in all the departments.

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir. The orders are very clear in that respect.

Smuggling of Gold

***967. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent report in a Calcutta daily that an Italian smuggler detained at Calcutta airport has told a preventive officer that India has become a paradise for gold smugglers;

(b) if so, whether any attempt has been made to find out the Indian financiers who are behind these smugglers; and

(c) Government's income from the seizure of smuggled gold and the fines imposed in 1961?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finan e (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has always been the endeavour of Government and of the Customs authorities to bring to book all persons involved in smuggling, including the financiers.

(c) The value of gold seized during 1961 was Rs. 2·8 crores. As a number of these cases have still to be adjudicated, the amount which will ultimately accrue to Government on this gold by way of confiscation, fines, penalties, etc. cannot be stated at this stage.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether any attempt has been made to ascertain the loss to the Government by this smuggling? May I also know the number of cases that were detected and the number of cases that escaped detection?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If we know that, we will prevent it.

Mr. Speaker: How can he say anything about cases which go undetected?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Let him answer the first part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, about the number of cases detected.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: And the loss that is caused to Government by the smuggling of gold.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is very difficult to assess how much gold is smuggled successfully. I can only give an estimate.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about the cases caught.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have given that information. In 1961, for example, we seized gold of the value of Rs. 2.8 crores.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों के पास से सोना पकड़ा गया उन पर कोई फाइन भी किया गया या नहीं, और अगर किया गया तो उस से कितनी रकम गवर्नमेंट ने वसूल की ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : फाइन की पूरी तफसील देना तो अभी मुश्किल होगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the Finance Minister been drawn to press reports to the effect

that during the last ten years over Rs. 100 crores worth of gold has been smuggled into India and even today gold worth about Rs. 30 crores is being smuggled into India every year out of which the Governmental machinery is able to intercept only 10 per cent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is difficult to say what percentage we are detecting. Unless we know exactly how much is smuggled, how can we determine the percentage? We are trying to perfect the machinery of detection, we are collecting more and more evidence and we are taking more and more care. I do not think the amount of smuggled gold now would be worth Rs. 30 crores.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि पंजाब में जो सोने की स्मग्लिंग हो रही है उस में वहां के कुछ बड़े आदमियों का हाथ है और क्या उन की रोकथाम के लिये कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that after the Korean War boom there has been a large scale smuggling of gold in an international scale in order to discover which Shri Ajit Mitra, the Indian Envoy to Austria, was deputed and he was poisoned to death in Vienna?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is so much involved, I do not know what to say.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether after the Korean War there was a boom in gold smuggling and an envoy was deputed specifically for detecting this.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know about anybody being deputed. It is not related to Korean boom. There is smuggling in gold because of demand of gold in this country. Added to that, there is no production or very little production in this country.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prabhat Kar.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: He has put the question.

Shri Hem Barua: But I am misinterpreted. The question is about the smuggling of gold to this country. In that connection, I just wanted to know whether there has been a wide-spread international racketting in gold smuggling after the Korean war boom in order to discover which Shri Ajit Mitra, an Indian Envoy, was sent to Europe and he was poisoned to death in Vienna.

Shri Morarji Desai: This story of poisoning of the envoy has no relation to this. There is no poisoning of any envoy in Vienna.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that the maximum amount of gold is smuggled to India when compared to other countries? Has the Finance Minister tried to find out the economic reason for this smuggling of gold? Has he got any plan to see that it is put a stop to?

Mr. Speaker: Most of it has already been answered.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I said. The price of gold in this country is double the international price. That is the greatest attraction for smuggling gold into India. The only method to stop it would be to import gold ourselves and sell it in the market. That is all that can be done. But that would be frittering away valuable foreign exchange for this sort of purpose. It will be never-ending. We are trying to find out the other methods to stop this smuggling. One reason was the circulation of Indian currency in Persian gulf. Its withdrawal has stopped it to some extent. We will have to find out the other reasons for smuggling and try to put a stop to that. We have got some of the best international gangs in this line.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of reports in reputable foreign papers which have also been quoted in Indian newspapers that the death of the diplomat to which reference was made by Shri Barua was linked up with the discovery of certain operations in regard to the smuggling of gold on a large scale and the investigation is being retarded on account of some very high-up people in India being concerned in the matter, in view of such reports will Government give an assurance that in regard to the Mitra case everything is more or less clear and open and Government is taking all necessary steps?

Shri Morarji Desai: All these inferences and allegations are unfounded.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir ....

Mr. Speaker: There was a reference made to this. Has the hon. Minister any information as to whether that envoy had really been poisoned and was there any investigation going on because this question is being asked again and again? This is the third time that it has been asked here.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is true that that envoy had given us information before when he was our envoy. He was not deputed for this purpose; he was there and he did give us valuable information from time to time. But as far as I knew—I enquired from some people who came from Vienna—it was a case of suicide and not a case of poisoning.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to an article in an English journal, called *The Topic* where it has been said that the Austrian CID and forensic materials have conclusively established that this envoy was poisoned to death?

Mr. Speaker: Should their coming to this conclusive decision that he was poisoned to death weigh more with us than the conclusions arrived at by our Government? The Government can only give the information that they have got. There might be difference of opinion as well.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Have they contacted them or have they made their own enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: The information that the Government had has been given just now, namely, that it was a case of suicide and not of poisoning by somebody else. That is the information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir. Is it the Minister's opinion or is it a conclusion based on some investigation?

Mr. Speaker: His question is whether an enquiry was made and the information that has been given is based on some enquiry from a credible source or whether it is only an opinion.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): An enquiry was made and it was proved that he had taken an overdose of Duminot.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that it has not clarified anything? May I submit very humbly and with all humility...

Mr. Speaker: If it is an interruption, be it very humble and made in a very humble manner, then too it is an interruption. If the words "May I submit very humbly" are added that does not take away from it the obstruction that it causes.

Next question. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There has been enough clarification. Shri Kamath.

Administration of Cantonments

*968. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the administration of cantonment areas and the constitu-

tion of cantonment Boards has been completely democratized; and

(b) if not, what stage the process of democratization has reached?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) Parity between the official and elected members has been introduced in the composition of all Class I and Class II Cantonment Boards;

(ii) the powers of the Civil Area Committees which include all the elected membes under the Chairmanship of the elected Vice-President have been enlarged;

(iii) the Assessment Committee has a majority of elected members; and

(iv) during the temporary absence of the President, the Vice-President, who is an elected member, presides over the meetings of the Board.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not follow anything.

Mr. Speaker: He would kindly read it a little more slowly. The hon. Member says that he has not been able to follow it.

Shri D. R. Chavan: (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) Parity between the official and elected members has been introduced in the composition of all Class I and Class II Cantonment Boards;

(ii) the powers of the Civil Area Committees which include all the elected members under the Chairmanship of the elected Vice-President have been enlarged;

(iii) the Assessment Committee has a majority of the elected members; and

(iv) during the temporary absence of the President, the Vice-President, who is an elected member, presides over the meetings of the Board. Is that clear?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What recommendations in this regard were made by the Sidhwa Committee in the first Parliament which was later replaced by the Ramadhyani Committee, and have the recommendations been fully accepted or have some of them been rejected by the Government?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have not followed the question.. (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There are three hon. Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will he kindly repeat the question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What recommendations were made in this regard by the Sidhwa Committee during the First Parliament which was replaced later by the Ramadhyani Committee in this and which recommendations of those committees were accepted, and which rejected by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): My learned friend has referred to the various recommendations of the various committees from the first Parliament onwards. I would like to have notice of that. But I would like to say that, broadly speaking, we have taken into account the recommendations of the committees. I am talking very broadly; I am not going into details.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is not ready for the present.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Midday Meal Programme in Schools

*954. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Nutrition Advisory Committee has recommended extension of the midday meal programme to cover all schools:

(c) to which States it is likely to ing the programme;

(c) to which States it is likely to be extended during 1962;

(d) the estimated cost of the programme covering all school children; and

(e) whether Government propose to implement the programme on a national scale?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information as at the end of 1960-61 is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 1]. The information as at the end of 1961-62 is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House. Proposals to extend the programme in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are under consideration.

(d) and (e). The School Health Committee has recommended a nation-wide extension of the programme of midday meals. These recommendations, along with their financial implications, are now being examined by Government.

Royalty on Minerals

***955. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the difference of opinion between the Central Government and the Government of Madhya Pradesh on the royalty to be charged on the minerals mined by Bhilai Steel Works has been settled; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the settlement?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The issue regarding payment of royalty to Madhya Pradesh Government on minerals used by the Bhilai Steel Works is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu

***956. Shri Bishanchander Seth:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new variety of Mint (Mentha arvensis) has been produced as a result of genetical experiments carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu;

(b) if so, the essential yield of the new variety; and

(c) whether this variety will have some effect on our import policy?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, on a laboratory experimental scale.

(b)) Oil content of leaves is over 5 per cent on moisture free basis.

(c) Experiments will have to be carried out on large scale and the cultivation of the plant propagated on big acreage before it can directly influence import policy.

Exemption from Income Tax

***957. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether gratuities paid to staff in commercial offices will henceforth be exempted from income-tax; and

(b) if not, whether this proposal is being considered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir, subject to certain limits prescribed in Section 10(10) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

India International House and Institute

*963. **Shri S. C. Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a portion of land in the island ground in Madras city has been handed over to the India International House and Institute;

(b) how many acres have been handed over to the institution; and

(c) the purpose for which the land has been given?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The land leased to the Indian International House and Institute, Madras, actually falls North West of the Island grounds.

(b) 21 acres.

(c) The land has been leased out for the purposes of the institute including Stadium, Meeting Hall, accommodation of foreign students and the general work of the institute.

तोपखाना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बीकानेर

*९६४. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर (राजस्थान) में तोपखाना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बनाए जाने की योजना में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस से प्रभावित गांवों को पुन: बसाने की योजना का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई सुझाव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) माननीय सदस्य का संकेत शायद उस क्षेत्र की ओर है जिसे तोपखाना प्रशिक्षण के लिये ग्रहण किया जा रहा है । ऐसे मामलों में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनरावास का काम सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

Dearness Allowance to Pensioners

*969. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Lahri Singh:
Shri Yajnik:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demand of the pensioners for grant of dearness allowance to meet the rising cost of living;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government;

(c) whether quantum to be paid as dearness allowance has not yet been decided; and

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). No dearness allowance as such is paid to the pensioners. But temporary increase is allowed on pensions upto Rs. 100/- with marginal adjustments upto Rs. 112.50 nP,. to meet the rising cost of living. This increase is admissible to persons who retired before 15th July, 1952, i.e. the date of acceptance of the Gadgil Committee's recommendations. The question whether the existing limits should be increased is under consideration.

Submarines for Indian Navy

*970. **Shri S. P. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it ish a fact that even though the Navy is equipped with an Aircraft carrier, it still has no submarines; and

(b) when it is proposed to introduce them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of defence equipment.

Regional Research Institute, Jorhat

*971. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work towards establishment of the Regional Research Institute at Jorhat has proceeded; and

(b) when it is expected to start functioning as a full-fledged institution?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Construction of staff quarters has begun and contracts for construction of four main laboratory blocks has been awarded. Nucleus staff has been appointed, and some scientific staff posted at other Laboratories.

(b) Work on research problems connected with the development of natural resources of Assam and adjacent regions has already begun and will be expanded as buildings and equipment became available.

Area occupied by Pakistan in Assam

*972. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has occupied recently some Indian territories in the Char areas in the District of Cachar, Assam: and

(b) if so, the nature of this occupation and the steps Government have taken so far against this illegal occupation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistanis residing in Kozhikode District

*973. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Potekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether quit notices were served on 177 persons alleged to be Pakistanis residing in Kozhikode district in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry about their whereabouts has been made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No; quit notices have been served only on five Pakistanis.

(b) and (c). Out of 177 Pakistanis who came to Kozhikode district, 22 have already left India, while necessary action is being taken against 15 including the five served with quit notices. The departure of the remaining 140 persons is awaiting confirmation from the check posts through which they left India.

Oil in Godavari Basin

*974. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to undertake drilling for oil in Godavari basin;

(b) whether the various surveys conducted have shown that there are deposits of oil in this region; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during 1962-63 in this region?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission do not have any proposal at present to

undertake drilling in the Godavari Basin.

(b) The geological and geophysical surveys completed so far have not indicated any promising structures.

(c) No definite amount can be indictated at present.

Geological Survey of Andhra

*975. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Andhra Pradesh for locating oil in the State; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-employment of Ex-armymen

*976. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules and regulations regarding the re-employment of ex-armymen have been finalised;

(b) the basis on which their pay is fixed when they are re-employed; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the welfare of the ex-armymen?

The Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 2].

Nunmati Refinery

*977. **Shri Basumatari:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nunmati Refinery faced a crisis towards the end of April, 1962 due to stoppage of production following serious technical and mechanical troubles in its processing units;

(b) whether the transportation of crude oil from Naharkatiya through the pipeline also stopped due to lack of storage capacity at Nunmati; and

(c) action taken for resumption of production and prevention of future recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There has been no crisis but difficulties in the commissioning of the Kerosene refining and coking units have been experienced during the last five weeks.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The coking unit is in operation since 10-5-1962 and the Kerosene refining unit is expected to be in operation by 26-5-1962.

Oil Technicians

*978. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to set up three technical institutes for training of oil technicians;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently decided to set up two new technical training centres.

(b) One at Bareilly and the other at Sibsagar.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken to set up the centres as early as possible.

Stainless Steel

*979. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a special scheme for the production of stainless steel; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). An Alloy and Special Steel Plant is being set up at Durgapur by Messrs Hindustan Steel Limited which is designed *inter alia* to produce 17,000 tons of stainless and heat-resisting steel. Messrs TISCO have been licensed for the production of special steels, including 20,000 tons of stainless steel. Further licensing is under consideration.

Thermal Plant at Ramagandam

*980. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Singareni Collieries Company have sought financial assistance of the Central Government for setting up a thermal plant at Ramagandam for augmenting the production of coal in order to achieve the target of 5.6 million tons per year by the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what decision has been arrived at by Government?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Singareni Collieries Company have put up a proposal for the import of package power sets to meet their own power requirements. This proposal is under examination.

Excise Duty on Embroidered Woollen Cloth

*981. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the President of Kashmir Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorandum seeking clarification whether embroidered woollen cloth is exempted from the excise duty on processing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Yes, Sir. A representation was received from the President, Kashmir Chamber of Commerce, and a clarification to the effect that hand embroidered woollen fabrics, which are not otherwise processed by power, would be exempt from excise duty of woollen fabrics has been issued. It has been further pointed out that more 'pressing' of such cloth, even if power is used in the process, would not be liable to duty.

हिन्दी अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना

*९८२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री उमानाथ :
श्री अंबे :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, १९६१ में दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों तथा राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के एक सम्मेलन में विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषा में करने का निश्चय किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इसका भविष्य का क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३]

(ख) और (ग). विषय विचाराधीन है ।

One Naya Paisa Coin

*983. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to eliminate the use of one Naya Paisa coin;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any target date has been fixed for this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir. Government have no proposal under consideration to withdraw 1 nP. coin from circulation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Wastage in General Education

*984. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to take up an all-India survey to assess the extent of wastage in the general education;

(b) if so, when the survey will be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Government has requested the National Council of Educational Research and Training to take up a national survey of wastage and stagnation in education. The detailed proposals in this regard are being worked out and the survey will begin as soon as these are finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal Production

*985. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to increase the coal production in outlying fields; and

(b) what is the total production expected from these fields at the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) All possible efforts, including expansion of the existing mines and opening of new mines, are being taken to increase the production from the outlying coalfields in the Third Plan.

(b) A total production of 31 to 32 million tons is being planned for from the out-lying coalfields in the last year of the Third Plan.

Burglary in Delhi

*986. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the "Hindustan Times" weekly of May 6, 1962 under the caption "Police inaction makes Delhi paradise for burglars" in which it is alleged that a vast number of cases of burglary and theft go untraced;

(b) what was the number of such cases registered by the Police during the year 1961 and the number of de-

tected (ii) untraced and (iii) pending investigation;

(c) how these figures compare with those of the previous year; and

(d) what measures are being taken by Government to improve matters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Year	Number of cases	Number of cases detected	Number of cases untraced*	Number of cases pending investigation
1960	6542	1253	5289	Nil
1961	6980	1114	4782	1084

(d) Besides continued police vigilance in the form of patrolling and surveillance over bad characters increasing use is being made of scientific aids for the detection of these crimes. Specialised Squads have been set up to deal exclusively with cases of car and tyre thefts.

Border Dispute between Kerala and Mysore States

*987. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any border dispute between Kerala and Mysore States regarding Kasargode area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to solve the dispute amicably?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Mysore Government suggested that Kasargode taluk should be transferred from Kerala to Mysore State.

(b) This taluk was transferred to the Kerala State in accordance with the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission contained in paragraph 306 of their report. The general policy of the Government of India has been that any readjustment of territories fixed under the reorganisation scheme should be made on the basis of agreement between the parties concerned.

Inquiry into I.A.F. Dakota Air Crash in Nagaland

*988. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of Enquiry investigating into the recent crash of an I.A.F. Dakota in Nagaland has concluded its work; and

(b) if so, its conclusions and findings?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scrap Iron

*989. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to utilise greater quantities of scrap iron and to turn it into castings within the country and export more of castings rather than scrap iron;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) what action is being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Steel & Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Export of those categories of Scrap which can be used in the country is not allowed. In addition to the existing annual capacity of 46,640 tons, 45 firms have been licensed

NOTE : *Investigation into these cases will be reopened if any clues are discovered.

approved under the Industries Act for manufacture of castings to the extent of 1,59,710 tons per annum, using scrap.

Lignite

*990. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Muthu Gounder:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of lignite has been sent abroad for tests to determine its technical feasibility of being useful at the steel plants;

(b) whether any reports regarding this have been received; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the report?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. 2000 tons of Neyveli Lignite has been sent to German Democratic Republic for production of coke which could be used for smelting tests to establish possibility of its use for making of iron. 20 tons of carbonised lignite are also being sent to Norway for carrying out tests on the application of electric smelting techniques for making of iron.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Preliminary report on the briquetting and coking tests on laboratory scale with Neyveli Lignite in the German Democratic Republic in connection with the project for production of pig iron has been received. The briquetting and coking tests confirm the earlier indication that lignite coke would be suitable for the production of iron in low shaft or electric furnaces. Further tests are being undertaken.

Kiriburu Iron Ore Project

*991. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Mines & Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the Railway Board's proposal for bearing the entire capital and maintenance cost of the Railway line from Karampada to Kiriburu Iron Ore Project;

(b) if not, how long it will take to arrive at a final decision; and

(c) when the construction of the Railway line will start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines & Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The construction of the line from Karampada to loading point of the Kiriburu mine has already been in progress; more than half of the work has already been completed. It is expected to be ready for traffic by the middle of 1963. The commitment for export of iron-ore to Japan from Kiriburu commences from the beginning of 1964.

The Railway Board is bearing the entire capital & maintenance cost. They have proposed an extra freight which question is under the consideration of Government.

Fire in Gidi Colliery

*992. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry committee constituted to investigate into the Gidi Colliery fire last year has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main findings as regards cause of the fire; and

(c) what recommendations have been made by the Committee to improve the condition of the colliery?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The Enquiry Committee has taken the view that the probable

cause of the fire might be either sabotage of some electrical defect but the Committee could not find any evidence to establish which of these two actually caused the fire.

(c) None.

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

1780. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Armed Forces personnel who lost their lives on Sino-Indian border since 1958;

(b) the number of Chinese Armed Forces personel who lost their lives on Sino-Indian border since 1958; and

(c) the number of injured personnel both Indian and Chinese separately?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The details of Indian casualities on Sino-Indian Border since 1958 are as follows:—

(i) *Indian Armed Forces:*—

3 died in accidents.

3 died due to pneumonia.

(i) Indian Border Force and *Assam Rifles*

12 died and 1 missing, believed killed, in border incidents with the Chinese.

(b) We have no information of Chinese causalties, if any.

(c) *Indian personnel*

Armed Forces	Nil
Police and Indo-Tibetan Border Force	4

Chinese personnel

We have no information.

Wind Mills in Bikaner District

1781. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to instal wind mills in the desert area of Bikaner District (Rajasthan) in view of potentiality existing as established by the survey of wind velocity in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Hostels

1782. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations which were given grants during 1960-61 and 1961-62 for the construction of hostel buildings in big cities in Mysore State; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan to Mysore and Karnataka University

1783. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans have been sanctioned to the universities of Mysore and Karnataka since the year 1957-58 upto the 31st March, 1962; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and the purpose for which it was utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Rural Institutes in Mysore State

1784. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the rural institutes which were given grants in the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 in the State of Mysore;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them; and

(c) the purpose for which it was utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The Rural Institute, Hanumanamatti in Dharwar District, the only one in Mysore, was started in the year 1961-62 and was given a grant of Rs. 1,60,000 in that year to meet approved non-recurring and recurring expenditure.

Educational Tours of Students of Madhya Pradesh

1785. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the Madhya Pradesh Government during 1961-62 for conducting educational tours of students within as well as outside the State;

(b) whether the State Government fully utilised the money allocated to it; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to the State Government for this purpose during the current financial year?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No amount was sanctioned to the State Government during 1961-62.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Allocation of funds for 1962-63 is under consideration.

Central Government Employees in Orissa

1786. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class IV and Class III employees of the Office of the Accountant General, Orissa (Central Government) with a service of more than two years who are not provided with individual residential accommodation; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide them with suitable residential accommodation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information in respect of the Office of the Accountant General, Orissa, at Bhuvaneswar is as follows:—

Class III	95
Class IV	38

(b) A proposal for the construction of additional quarters for the Class III and Class IV staff is under consideration.

"Smuggling of Goods"

1787. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principal of the Government D. M. College at Imphal, Manipur and his daughter were searched at the Tulihal and Dum Dum Aerodromes on the 27th April, 1962 by Customs and smuggled goods from Burma were recovered;

(b) if so, the value of the goods carried by them; and

(c) whether any departmental action has been taken by the Manipur Administration against the said Principal for his illegal and unseemly activities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It is a fact that on 27th April, 1962 the officers of the Collectorate of Central Excise, Shillong carried out a search of the personal effects of Shri S. N. Kaul, the principal of D. M. College, Imphal and his daughter Mrs. S. N. Dhar at Tulihal Airport and seized certain goods suspected to have been illegally imported from Burma. There was no search at Dum Dum Airport.

(b) The value of the goods seized was Rs. 333|-.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये मकान

१७८८. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ क्षेत्रों में १९६१-६२ में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये कितने मकान बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) ये मकान कहां-कहां बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इन मकानों में कितने परिवार बसाये जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है । जैसे ही सूचना प्राप्त हो जायेगी, एक विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Aid to Librarians in Andhra Pradesh

1789. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total aid given to the different libraries in Andhra Pradesh (with names, if possible) during the year 1961-62;

(b) whether books were also donated to any of them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No financial aid was given direct to libraries in the State. The State Plan, however, includes schemes for development of libraries. It is not possible to indicate the Central on these schemes as Central assistance is not allocated scheme-wise.

(b) and (c). 250 copies each of 28 Hindi books were supplied free of cost to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for distribution among school libraries under the scheme of Presentation of Free Gifts of Hindi Books.

Monuments at Nagarjuna Sagar Project

1790. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the monuments found at Nagarjuna Sagar Project site have been housed properly;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether any of the monuments have been brought to New Delhi to be housed in the new museum at Rajpath; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The monuments at Nagarjunakonda selected by an expert committee have been reconstructed at suitable places on the hill-top. Large and small scale models of many others have also been prepared.

(b) Rs. 3,72,743.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cement Factory at Sambalpur, Orissa

1791. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any detailed scheme from the Orissa Government to set up a Cement Manufacturing Factory in Sambalpur district;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned;

(c) whether Government have received any report on the progress of the cement factory; and

(d) the date by which the factory will begin to function?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). An application under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 was received from the Government of Orissa for grant of licence for setting up a new industrial undertaking in Sambalpur district of Orissa for the manufacture of portland cement. The project would be undertaken by the Government of Orissa. The proposed scheme has been approved by the Government of India. Since the scheme was approved only recently, it is too early to expect any progress report. It is expected that the new factory would commence production during 1965-66.

Properties of Rulers of Indian States

1792. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rulers of former Indian States are entitled to dispose of their ancestral properties without the consent of their heirs;

(b) whether any representations have been received by Government from their faimly members for safeguarding their interests; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Government of India have no intention of interfering with the power of disposal which a Ruler possesses over his private property. It is accordingly for each Ruler to decide whether it would be in order for him to dispose of any of the items of his property by sale or otherwise.

(b) Not recently.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students sent Abroad

1793. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far sent abroad since March, 1957 for technical education;

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent;

(c) the number of such students who have so far completed their technical education; and

(d) the number of those students who belong to Orissa?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Under the Government of India Overseas Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, seven Scheduled Caste and six Scheduled Tribe candidates have been sent abroad for technical education since March, 1957.

(b) U. K., U.S.A. and West Germany.

(c) Four Scheduled Caste and two Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(d) Nil.

National Discipline Scheme

1794. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Government to start training centres in various States under the National Discipline Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent on the delegates who took part in the recently held seminar on National Discipline Scheme; and

(d) the number of delegates from Orissa who took part in the seminar?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 2,670/-.

(d) Nil.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का कार्य-संचालन

१७९५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **शिक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के पास विभिन्न विभागों से कितने फार्म हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये प्राप्त हो चुके हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने फार्मों का अनुवाद करके सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों को वापस भेजा जा चुका है; और

(ग) शेष कार्य को पूरा करने में देर लगने का क्या कारण है और कार्य को जल्दी निबटाने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क), (ख) और (ग). हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिये अभी तक केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के पास ४८०२ फार्म प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। ४६३१ फार्मों का अनुवाद पूरा हो चुका है और इनमें से ६१९ को सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को आगे की आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिये वापिस भेज दिया गया है । शेष ४०१२ के अनुवादों की जांच की जा रही है । यह कार्य निरंतर चलने वाला है ।

दिल्ली में अल्प आय वाले वर्ग के लिये प्लाट

१७९६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अल्प आय वाले लोगों के लिये प्लाट देने के लिये बनी योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने लोगों को प्लाट दिये गये; और

(ख) इन से कितना मूल्य वसूल किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री वातार) : (क) "दिल्ली में भूमि के अर्जन, विकास तथा निपटान की योजना" के प्रबन्ध के अनुसार कम आमदनी वाले लोगों को ६०० विकसित प्लाट दिये गये । योजना का विवरण श्री पी० जी० देव से नियम १९७ के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त नोटिस के उत्तर में २३ मार्च, १९६१ को लोक-सभा के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दिया हुआ है ।

(ख) २२१ लोगों से जिनको प्लाट बांटे गये हैं आंशिक भुगतान (part payment) में ३,५४,१५० रु० की रकम प्राप्त हुई है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश और त्रिपुरा में हिन्दी

१७९७. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
{ श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये समय-समय पर जो आदेश जारी किये जाते हैं क्या उनका हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन और त्रिपुरा में भी परिपालन किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री वातार) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये आदेश संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आप से आप लागू नहीं होते । हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित जो योजना मार्च, १९६१ में जारी की गई थी उसे आवश्यक अदल बदल के साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने अपना लिया । त्रिपुरा में ज्यादा लोग बंगला बोलते हैं और हिन्दी को किसी विशेष मात्रा में प्रयोग में नहीं लाया गया है ।

मनीपुर प्रशासन

१७६८. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मनीपुर प्रशासन में क्रमशः हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में कार्य करने वाले कितने अधिकारी, सहायक, आशुलिपिक टीपक और लिपिक हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में काम करने के लिए अलग अलग अधिकारी, सहायक इत्यादि नहीं रखे गये हैं । मनीपुर प्रशासन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग किसी खास मात्रा में नहीं हो पाया है ।

दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में स्कूल

१७६९. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अभी भी कई स्कूलों के पास अपने भवन नहीं हैं और वे तम्बुओं में लग रहे हैं;

(ख) ऐसे स्कूलों और उनमें पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) कब तक उन स्कूलों के लिये भवनों की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्कूलों की संख्या छात्रों की संख्या

(१) राजकीय स्कूल ३१ १४,६१९

(२) स्थानीय निकायों के स्कूल १०२ ३०,३६८

(ग) स्कूलों के लिये भवन निर्माण का कार्य एक क्रमिक प्रोग्राम के अनुसार हो रहा है और आशा है कि सन् १९६५ के अन्त तक वर्तमान तम्बुओं वाले स्कूलों के लिये भवन तैयार हो जायेंगे ।

Washed Coal

1800. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) our present day requirement of washed coal;

(b) how far it is met; and

(c) from what sources?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The present requirement of washed coal of about 6.56 million tons per annum is being met to the extent of 4 million tons per annum approximately.

(c) Washed coals are available from the following washeries:—

Jamadoba
West Bokaro
Lodna
Karkali
Dugda
Durgapur.

Foreign Lotteries

1801. { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any idea of the amount which goes out of the country in foreign lotteries;

(b) whether any exchange is allowed for this purpose; and

(c) the number of foreign lotteries and agencies functioning in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) None.

(b) No.

(c) No such lottery or agency has been authorised in India.

Canteen in 505 Army Base Workshop

1802. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1990 on the 22nd August, 1961 regarding the opening of a contractor's canteen in the 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no such contractor's canteen in any other Defence installation; and

(b) whether such canteens are out of bound for the civilians?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The relevant material is being collected and a Statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Laboratory for Guided Missiles

1803. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a guided missiles research laboratory in the country;

(b) if so, whether the plan has been drawn up; and

(c) by what time the proposal is expected to take concrete shape?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to give details. Research in modern weapons including missiles is part of the normal tasks of Defence Research Laboratories.

विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय, शांतिनिकेतन

१८०४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वभारती, विश्वविद्यालय, शान्ति निकेतन में पिछले दो वर्षों में छात्रों पर सब मिलाकर, पृथक् पृथक् प्रतिमास कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना में यह व्यय बहुत अधिक है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है;

(घ) कुल मिला कर आजकल यहां कितने छात्र हैं और उनके लिये वार्षिक बजट क्या है ;

(ङ) भारत में सब से कम व्यय किस विश्वविद्यालय में होता है और उसकी तुलना में विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय का व्यय कितना अधिक बैठता है; और

(च) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (च). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Attack on Civil Officers by Hostile Nagas

1805. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were cases of attack and ambush by Naga hostiles on the army and civil officers who went on election duty in the last general elections in Manipur;

(b) if so, the number of such cases; and

(c) the number of casualties on both sides?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes; there were 22 such cases.

(c) While the number of casualties inflicted on the hostiles is not known, 3 members of our Security forces were killed and 12 injured (including 3 civilian porters).

Corrugated Iron Sheets for Manipur

1806. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of corrugated Iron Sheets (in terms of bundles) allotted to Manipur in the years 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the immediate requirement of C.I. sheets for Manipur (in terms of bundles) according to the reckoned demand and applications now in the hands of the authority concerned; and

(c) whether any special arrangement has been made to meet the requirements of Manipur?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Allotments are made in terms of metric tons. (One metric ton is equal to 10 bundles approximately). The allotments of galvanised corrugated sheets for 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given below:—

	(in metric tons)
1960-61	2,849.9
1961-62	2,118.0

(b) 4,697.50 tons, as given by the Administration.

(c) Supply position of G.C. Sheets is still difficult. The demands are in excess of the availability. The quantity available is, therefore, distributed equitably. Efforts are being made to import galvanised corrugated sheets within the limited foreign exchange available as well as under barter.

A State-wise monthly despatch quota from indigenous source has been fixed by the Iron and Steel Controller so that the limited availability is distributed to all the States/Administrations. Besides monthly despatch of 60 tons to Manipur, special arrangement has been made with the Producers to supply additional 80 tons during April and May, 1962. Priority has also been accorded for despatch of 500 tons against the outstanding orders of the Administration.

D.M. College, Imphal

1807. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.M. College, Imphal has the required strength of staff for all classes;

(b) the number of posts made permanent and those yet to be made permanent;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 20 members of the staff of the college have to wait the receipt of pay slips from the Accountant General's Office, Shillong, every year and to remain for three to four months without pay;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to remove their difficulties arising therefrom?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Coal Production

1808. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the target and production of coal during the years 1960-61; and 1961-62 in private and public sectors separately;

(b) shortfall, if any, and reasons for the same; and

(c) the programme for 1962-63?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). For 1960-61, the target set was a rate of production of 60 million tons during the last quarter of that year. Out of this 16.15 million tons was to be from the public sector and the balance from the private sector. The public sector achieved the rate of production

fixed or it and the private sector did likewise in relation to its target. The total production during the year was, however, about 55 million tons, out of which about 10.5 million tons was in the public sector.

1961-62 was the first year of the Third Plan. The Third Plan target is for 97 million tons of production in the last year of the Third Plan, out of which 37 million tons will be in the public sector. No year-wise targets of production have been fixed so far.

(c) The programme of production for the year 1962-63 is to attain a production of 62 to 63 million tons.

Multi-purpose Education Schools.

1809. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to the State Governments for introducing multi-purpose education in some schools of the State;

(b) if so, what would be the quantum of help; and

(c) the condition, if any, attached?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Schemes for introducing multi-purpose secondary education are included in the State Plans and earn central assistance to the extent of 50%. In addition the Ministry has under consideration a centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening one or two schools in each State which can serve as model multi-purpose schools for conducting of experimental programmes. Central assistance will be given to the extent of 50%.

Appointments in Central Government Offices

1810. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mostly local persons are employed in Central Government offices particularly in Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to give opportunities to competent persons of other backward areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the nature of that proposal and when it would be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government have no precise information in this regard. It is likely that in the lower categories of posts, there may be a larger number of local persons which may be due to their availability in greater numbers and the reluctance of persons of other areas to accept these posts.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as even under the existing rules, it is open to any citizen of India to apply for appointment to all the Central services and posts.

Rehabilitation Department in Tripura.

1811. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the residual work assessed before closing the Department of Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Tripura;

(b) how far those works have been carried out after the closure of the Department; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the residual work and rehabilitation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 4].

Quarries found in Tripura

1812. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quarries have been discovered by any party in Dhuma-

chara area, Tripura on the eve or after the last Durga Puja Festival;

(b) if so, the prospect of such quarries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the party who had discovered the quarries by spending money and labour is going to be refused permission to extract stones from such quarry or quarries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir. The existence of quarries in Dhumachara area was known to the Tripura Administration for quite sometime and, therefore, the question of their discovery after the last Durga Puja Festival does not arise.

(b) The prospect of the quarries will be three to four lakh cubic feet of stone.

(c) The existence of quarries in Dhumachara area being known, tender for supply of stone from those quarries were called for by Tripura Administration on competitive rate and all contractors interested were invited to submit their quotations. The work is to be entrusted to the cheapest tenderer.

(d) Does not arise.

Survey of Mineral Resources of Tripura

1813. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for proper survey of natural mineral resources of Tripura has been undertaken;

(b) if so, what is the result of that survey; and

(c) whether further survey in the near future is contemplated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of mineral survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India are as follows:

Lignite: Lignite deposits have been reported from several places in Dharamanagar and Kailaspahar subdivision in northern Tripura. A 2 feet (0.6 metre) thick lignite seam was traced for about 1.2 kilometres in Pratyakray Chara, east of Ujain Thangnang. A number of exposures have also been reported from Hira Chara, Dhartui Chara, Daula Chara near Natling Chara T.E. Bhutai Chara, Deba Chara. Lamba Chara about 10 likometres north-east of Pecharthail and Kumarghat. The analyses of lignite samples show that they contain upto 41 per cent fixed carbon. The occurrences so far recorded are not of any economic significance.

Clay: Occurrences of white and buff coloured clays were recorded on the hill side near Paschim Champamura about 5 kms. east of Agartala. The occurrences in a distance over 6 kms. between Agartala and Ranibazar were prospected by pitting. At Jogindranagar about 33000 tonnes of white clay and 2000 tonnes of highly plastic clay were estimated. At Paschim Champamura the reserves of white clay are about 900 tonnes while at Rani Bazar about 1300 tonnes of white clay and 2000 tonnes of plastic clay were estimated. Tests made on the clay of Paschim Champamura clays gave the following results:

Colour before firing: white or cream; after firing: cream; plasticity: medium; does not fuse at 138 C; shrinkage (linear)—10%. The material appears to be suitable for the manufacture of pottery.

Laterite: Exposures of workable laterite suitable as building material have been recorded near Bakbara, Silbari, Pabichara and Sindhukumar Para.

(c) Systematic mapping and preliminary mineral survey in parts of Tripura are planned during the III Plan and work will commence during this year.

Uncultivable land in Tripura for Tribals and Non-Tribals

1814. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any declaration was made in the past by the Government of India that the whole uncultivable land situated in Raima-Sarma, Tripura which was exclusively reserved for tribals since 1350 T.E. or so, would be made available on 50: 50 basis for both tribals and non-tribals;

(b) if so, in accordance with such a declaration, whether the specific area or areas have already been defined or demarcated for each of the partners; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Working of Foreigners Act in Tripura

1815. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of notices served on the people in Tripura under Foreigners Act during 1961-62;

(b) on what basis these notices have been served;

(c) the number of people penalised during 1961-62 under that Act; and

(d) the nature of the penalities imposed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

संसद् और राज्य विधानमंडल के निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का सीमांकन

१८१६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार संसदीय और राज्य विधान मण्डलों के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के सीमा-निर्धारण १९६१ की जनगणना के आधार पर करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कब तक आयोग स्थापित करने की आशा है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कृ० सेन) : (क) और (ख) जसा कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद ८१ में विहित है तदनुसार प्रत्येक जनगणना के पूरे हो चुकने पर राज्यों मे लोक सभा के स्थानों, बांटे जाने का काम और प्रत्येक राज्य को प्रादेशिक निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में विभाजित करने का काम ऐसे प्राधिकारी द्वारा और ऐसी रीति में पुनः समायोजित किया जायेगा जिसे कि संसद् विधि द्वारा अवधारित करे । इसी प्रकार संविधान के अनुच्छेद १७०(३) में राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के बारे मे ऐसा ही उपबन्ध मौजद है । १९६१ की जनगणना के आबादी विषयक अन्तिम आंकड़े प्रकाशित होते ही ऐसे पुनः समायोजन के लिये किसी प्राधिकारी की नियुक्ति के निमित्त आवश्यक विधायी और अन्य प्रकार के कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

Extension of Plan Schemes in Manipur

1817. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure of Manipur Administration in execution of plan schemes during January, February and March, 1962;

(b) the total amount of money for which financial sanctions were received during the three months; and

(c) the grounds for delay in obtaining financial sanction, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Material is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Drowning Incidents in Delhi

1818. { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether drowning incidents in the Union territory of Delhi have increased in recent months;

(b) if so, whether the causes have been diagnosed; and

(c) the number of such incidents during the year 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b) and (c). The monthly break-up of the number of drowning incidents, during the year 1961-62, according to Police-Records, is as follows:—

April, 1961	16
May	7
June	7
July	36
August	18
September	8
October	5
November	4
December	2
January, 1962	5
February	3
March	9
TOTAL	120

It would appear from the above figures that drowning incidents in the Union territory of Delhi have not increased in recent months.

Abolition of Caste Distinction

1819. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken by the Government of India so far for the abolition of caste distinctions in the country; and

(b) whether any results have been achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been requested to delete references to caste or sect for various official purposes (e.g., in the forms and registers used in jail, police, education, services and other departments and also in judicial proceedings) except where the recording of caste or sect is necessary for administrative or statutory requirements. Most of the State Governments have taken action on these lines.

University at Bikaner

1820. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a University in Bikaner in the near future is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when this scheme will be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Roads in Northern Border

1821. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to lay out roads from North Indian Frontiers reaching upto any neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is not in National interest to disclose the details.

मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

१८२२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कौन-कौन से मन्त्रालय हैं, जो संसद् के सदस्यों में परिचालित की जाने वाली अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्टों का अनुवाद अपने कर्मचारियों द्वारा हिन्दी में कराते हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे कौन-कौन से मन्त्रालय हैं जो इनका अनुवाद बाहर की किसी एजेंसी द्वारा पारिश्रमिक देकर कराते हैं; और

(ग) क्या कारण है कि उक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित मन्त्रालय यह कार्य अपने ही कर्मचारियों द्वारा नहीं कराते ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकारिता, खाद्य तथा कृषि, श्रम तथा नियोजन और वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान तथा सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मन्त्रालयों को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी मन्त्रालय अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्टों का हिन्दी अनुवाद अपने ही कर्मचारियों से कराते हैं ।

(ग) बाहरी एजेन्सो से अनुवाद कराने का इन्तजाम इसलिये किया गया कि हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित और अनुभवी कर्मचारियों की कमी मालूम होती थी । जल्द ही इस पर फिर से विचार किया जायगा ।

दिल्ली पुलिस के हिन्दी जानने वाले और न जानने वाले कर्मचारी

१८२३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस के कितने अफसर तथा कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं और कितने हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से जो व्यक्ति हिन्दी जानते हैं उनको दैनिक कार्यों को हिन्दी में करने के क्या-क्या अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं या भविष्य में क्या और अवसर प्रदान करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) ६२६० हिन्दी जानते हैं ।
५२४३ हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं ।

(ख) (१) पुलिस महा निरीक्षक, दिल्ली द्वारा दिल्ली के सभा पुलिस अधीक्षकों आदि को हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारो वर्ग को सरकारी कार्य हिन्दी में करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के अनुदेश भेज दिये गये हैं ।

(२) हिन्दी के पत्रों के उत्तर बहुधा हिन्दी मे भेजे जाते हैं ।

(३) पुलिस ड्रील में समादेश के हिन्दी शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

(४) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा प्रयोग में आने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के फार्मों का हिन्दी अनुवाद किया जा रहा है और यह यथाशीघ्र प्रयोग में आने लगेंगे ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश पुलिस में हिन्दी जानने वाले और न जानने वाले कर्मचारी

१८२४. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश पुलिस के कितने अफसर तथा कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं और कितने हिन्दी नहीं जानते; और

(ख) इनमें से जो व्यक्ति हिन्दी जानते हैं उनको दैनिक कार्यों को हिन्दी में करने के क्या क्या अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं तथा भविष्य में क्या और अवसर प्रदान करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश पुलिस के १७ अफसर और २३१० अन्य कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं । हिन्दी न जानने वाले

कर्मचारियों की संख्या ३५१ है ।

(ख) साधारणतः हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति और तबादले उन पुलिस स्टेशनों, पोस्टों, और कार्यलायों में किये जाते हैं जहां काम हिन्दी में किया जाता है ।

निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रकाशन

१८२५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा गत एक वर्ष में कितने प्रकाशन निकाले गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी संस्करण भी निकाला गया ; और

(ग) ऐसी क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि भारत के १९६२ के आम निर्वाचनों की रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित हो ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) :

(क) तेरह

(ख) किसी का भी नहीं ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

निर्वाचन आयोग में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

१८२६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग के कितने अफसर तथा कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से जो व्यक्ति हिन्दी जानते हैं, उनको हिन्दी में काम करने के क्या क्या अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं और क्या और अवसर प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

(ग) जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते उनमें से कितने गृह कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित कक्षाओं में भाग ले रहे हैं ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन): (क) बासठ ।

(ख) तृतीय साधारण निर्वाचनों से सम्बन्धित काम का अधिकता का ध्यान रखते हुए निर्वाचन आयोग के हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में काम करने के अवसर देना प्रशासनिक कारणों से सम्भव नहीं था और न ही आगे आने वाले कई महीनों तक यह सम्भव हो सकेगा ।

(ग) काम की अत्यावश्यकताओं के कारण निर्वाचन आयोग का कोई भी कर्मचारी उक्त हिन्दी कक्षाओं में भाग नहीं ले रहा है ।

'Unakuti Tirth' in Tripura

1828. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to preserve the historical place, the 'Unakuti Tirth', of Kailasahar Sub-Division in Tripura; and

(b) whether Government consider it necessary to preserve the holy place of Tripura with necessary aid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The sculptures and rock cut images in Unakuti Tirth, Tripura, have recently been declared as protected, and steps will be taken for their presevation by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) As the monuments are protected, the question of aid does not arise.

Iron ore Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

1829. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempt is being made by Government to exploit Rowghat iron ore deposits in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is being exploited in in public or private sector; and

(c) whether these are consumed in our steel plants or exported outside?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The Rowghat deposits have already been reserved for exploitation in the public sector; notification to that effect has been issued on 20-12-1961 by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The deposit has, however, not yet been taken up because it is, towards its north, 55 miles from the nearest existing railhead, the Rajhara siding of the Rajhara Mines of the Bhilai Steel Plant. Towards its south-east, the Rowghat deposit is about 100 miles from the nearest point on the Vizag Jagdalpur-Bailadila railway line, which is under construction and will be completed only by the beginning of 1966. That new line will enable export of iron ore from the Bailadila, which deposit is first being taken up. The question of connecting the Rowghat deposit, to that railway line, for export purposes will be examined in due course.

Students in schools and colleges

1830. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether accurate or near accurate statistics are available as regards the number of pupils in:

(i) primary schools,

(ii) secondary schools

(iii) colleges and universities in each of the Estates and Union Territories separately; and

(b) if so, whether a detailed statement will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the latest available information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 5].

Stadium at Calcutta

1831. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work of construction of stadium at Calcutta has been proceeded with;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to some reason the work is not proceeding as expected; and

(c) if so, what is the reason thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, who are sponsoring this project, the services of Mr. A. Vitellozzi, an Italian Architect, were requisitioned for the construction of the proposed stadium at Calcutta. Mr. Vitellozzi came to Calcutta in June, 1960, December 1960 and December, 1961 and inspected and approved the site selected for the proposed Stadium. The final working plan submitted by Mr. Vitellozzi has been accepted by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Detailed calculations and drawings of the plan, both architectural and structural, have been recently received from Mr. Vitellozzi, and these are under examination of the State Government. The construction of the proposed stadium would be started as soon as possible.

Theft of Tyres

1832. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale tyre thefts are taking place in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) 179 such cases were reported in 1961, and 76 this year up till 30th April.

(b) Besides continued police vigilance in the form of patrolling, a Special Squad under the supervision of a Superintendent of Police has been set up to expedite investigation of such cases.

Child allowance to the Reserve Bank Employees

1833. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Child Allowance" is being granted to the employees of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, since when this is being given;

(c) the amount of "Child Allowance" per child;

(d) the maximum number of children upto which this allowance is granted to employees; and

(e) the age limit of the child for getting this allowance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. The allowance is, however, described as a family allowance.

(b) Since 1-4-1946 in the case of class II and class III employees, and since 1-10-1953 in the case of class IV employees.

(c) For class II and class III employees the rate is Rs. 10 per month per child, subject to the condition that the pay plus family allowance does not exceed Rs. 550/- per month. In the case of class IV employees, the rate was Rs. 5/- per child upto 30-6-1957, but has been increased to Rs. 7·50 nP., with effect from 1-7-57.

(d) Three.

(e) Twenty-five years. If the son or daughter secures employment, or if the daughter gets married, the allowance will, however, cease to be admissible with effect from the date of employment or marriage as the case may be.

Cycle challans in New Delhi Municipal Committee Area

1834. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently increased the security amount from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in case of cyclists who are held up for double riding or riding without light in New Delhi Municipal Commitee area;

(b) if so, from which date this security amount has been increased;

(c) the reasons for increasing the same;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the facility of challaning Government servants on production of their Identity Cards without any security money has since been withdrawn; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The amount of cash surety has been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

(b) From 12th April, 1962.

(c) It was found that the cash surety of Rs. 5 did not ensure the presence of cyclists violating traffic rules in the Court.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Conversion of Sea-water into sweet Water

1835. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the new process of conversion of

sea-water into sweet-water developed in U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, whether this process will be developed in India to solve the problem of brackish water on ships?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The question of recommending any of the processes for use in ships will arise only when these processes have been tried out on land and found economical.

पदालि से बाहर के पदों पर सेवा-निवृत गजेटेड अधिकारियों की पुर्नानयुक्ति

१८३६. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के उन रिटायर्ड गजेटेड केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो अपने स्थायी पदों से वार्धक्य अवस्था पूरी होने पर दुबारा १ अप्रैल, १९६२ तक एक्सकेडर पदों पर नियुक्त कर लिये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति से केंद्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के युवक अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के सब अवसर समाप्त हो गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) छ :

(ख) जी नहीं ।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित पुस्तकें

१८३७. **श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से संबंधित पुस्तकों पर ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध को हटा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अनेक इस प्रकार की पुस्तकें हैं जो राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में बन्द पड़ी हैं और वहां जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को नहीं दी जातीं क्योंकि उन पर प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का कोई आदेश अभी तक भारत सरकार द्वारा गजट में प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन पुस्तकों का राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को इस्तेमाल करने की पूरी सुविधा प्रदान करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) (क), (ख) और (ग). जहां तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने का अभिलेख नहीं है । फिर भी, यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि कुछ प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां जो बृटिश शासन में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा ९९-ए के अन्तर्गत बहिष्कृत कर दी गई थीं, भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के अभिरक्षण में हैं । भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के अभिलेख के निरीक्षण के विषय में निर्धारित नियमों के अधीन सच्चे अनुसन्धानकर्ताओं को भारत के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित इस प्रकार के प्रकाशनों के इस्तेमाल करने में भारत सरकार को आपत्ति नहीं है।

Attack by Hostile Nagas

1838. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of 200 armed Hostile Nagas entered into North Cachar and attacked Paresh Ranjan Dhev and Bimal Dev and looted Rupees 5,000 from them at

Dulia about 67 miles away from Haflong;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they kidnapped Dimer Jagole and his handymen; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 7 persons, including Rakesh Dhar (not Paresh Ranjan Dhev) and Bimal Dey not Bimal Dev), who were proceeding on the Silchar-Haflong road in a truck and a jeep were kidnapped by a gang of 200 Naga hostiles near Dalia P.W.D. gate on the evening of the 24th April, 1962. Nothing was taken from them. All these persons were subsequently released by the hostiles on the 27th April.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Thefts in M.P.s' Flats

1839. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thefts have been taking place during session and inter-session periods in the North and South Avenues of M.P.s' flats for a long time in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop these thefts uptil now;

(c) how many M.P.'s have suffered by thse thefts during last five years;

(d) what is the cost of the property stolen by thieves in the last 5 years with names of M.P.s; and

(e) what action Governent propose to take regarding the protection of their properties in the flats in their absence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government are aware of the position.

(b), (d) and (e): Two statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexures No. 6 and 7].

(c) 55 members of Parliament have suffered from these thefts and burglaries from 1957 to 1961.

National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie

1840. Shri S. P. Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to shift the National Academy of Administration from Mussoorie (U.P.) to some other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) where this institution is going to be shifted to, and when?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The question whether the National Academy of Administration should be shifted from Mussoorie and if so, to what place, is under consideration of the Government.

Widows of Deceased Central Government Employees

1841. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of widows of deceased Central Government employees, without means of livelihood, have sought employment assistance;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance being rendered; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to relax the rules and conditions of employment like registration with the Employment Exchange or educational qualifications etc. so that certain impediments in the matter of employment are removed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, in some cases;

(b) and (c). Under the existing orders, the administrative Ministries have powers to waive the normal procedure of employment through the Employment Exchange for appointment of a member of the family or near relation of a Government servant who dies in harness leaving his family in indigent circumstances, i.e. where the family stands in need of immediate assistance on account of his sudden death, there being no other earning member of the family. It is, however, necessary that the person to be appointed should fulfil the other rules and conditions of employment, i.e. he should be eligible in respect of age and educational qualifications prescribed for the post etc., There is no proposal to relax these conditions.

University At Indore

1842. Shri Daji: Will the Minister **of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the consideration of the proposal for the establishment of a University at Indore;

(b) by what time it is likely to be established; and

(c) what assistance the University Grants Commission will give to the State Government for the proposed University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The University Grants Commission has considered the proposal and agreed to advise the State Government that a new University may be set up at Indore.

(b) The Government has no information.

(c) None.

Coal Wagons to Punjab

1843. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coal wagons allotted to Punjab State for 1962 so far; and

(b) the actual requirements of Punjab State for the period?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b): As against the accepted demand of 8,114 wagons of coal and coke for Punjab per month, 13,435 wagons were despatched during the first three months of 1962.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods from Air Force Plane

1844. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled goods were seized from an Air Force Plane in India recently as it appeared in the Amrit Bazar Patrika (Calcutta edition) of the 3rd May, 1962;

(b) if so, the steps taken against the smugglers; and

(c) the number of officers of the Defence Services who were found to be involved in this smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). An Indian Air Force Dakota aircraft landed at Barrackpore Airport on the 28th April, 1962 from Djakarta with five Air Force personnel on board. In addition to articles which were passed free under the Baggage Rules, these officers had brought between them the following articles:—

4. Transistor radios;
1. Valve type radio;
2. Refrigerators;
1. Air Gun;

Some bottles of liquor and long playing records; and

1. camera.

One of the officers also brought 4 packages, which were stated to contain cutlery and fishing tackles for another officer in India. These packages have not been examined as yet.

4 radios, 16 liquor bottles, the air-gun, camera and 5 long playing records were allowed clearance on payment of duty and without a fine. In addition, two refrigerators brought by two of the officers, and a transistor radio brought by another officer, were allowed clearance on payment of duty and fine. The total amount of fine was Rs. 870/-.

Examination for Recruitment of Assistants

1845. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether another examination for recruiting about 100 Assistants is proposed to be held by U.P.S.C.;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 202 candidates were offered posts on the basis of the examination conducted by U.P.S.C. in May, 1959 and 800 candidates were on the panel;

(c) if so, the reasons for holding another examination when candidates of the previous examination are still on panel; and

(d) whether in view of the economy, the proposal to hold another examination will be reconsidered and the candidates already successful in the previous examination absorbed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement explaining the position in this regard is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Another examination for recruiting about 100 Assistants for the Central Secretariat Service is propsed to be held by the Union Public Service Commission early in 1963. Some Assistants may also be recruited from this examination to the Indian Foreign Service (Branch B), the Railway Board Secretariat Service, and in some other officers outside the purview of the three Services mentioned above.

2. So far as the Assistants' Grade examination held by the U.P.S.C. in May 1959 is concerned, out of a total of 1125 candidates (including 102 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates) recommended for appointment by the U.P.S.C. on the results of this examination, 211 candidates (including 57 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates) have been appointed against permanent vacancies in the Central Secretariat Service, the Indian Foreign Service (B), and the Railway Board Secretariat Service. Besides these, some temporary appointments of Assistants on the results of this examination have also been made. After leaving out of account candidates who refused the offer of appointment or resigned from service after joining, etc., the present overall position is that the candidates upto rank 206 in the general order of merit and those upto rank 87 in the list of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates recommended on the results of the May, 1959 examination have been selected for appointment. The examination being a *competitive* one, appointments from the list of successful candidates depend on the number of vacancies decided to be filled by direct recruitment in the various Services/Offices, and the ranks obtained by the candidates in the order of merit. It is, thus, *not* imperative that all the candidates who may have been declared successful in the examination should be absorbed, nor is there any question of the unabsorbed candidates being on a "panel" for absorption for an indefinite period. On the other hand, in order to maintain a balanced cadre and also to provide an opportunity to fresh eligible candidates to compete for appointment, it is necessary that such competitive examinations should be held at regular intervals.

Export of Scrap Iron

1846. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of scrap iron exported to foreign countries during the past 3 years; and

(b) the reasons for the decrease, if any, that has taken place in the export of scrap iron?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) 1959	280,911 long tons.
1960	334,668 long tons.
1961	370,000 long tons.

(b) As exports have been steadily increasing, the question does not arise.

History of Adibasi Leaders

1847. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Adibasi leaders and warriors of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana, in Bihar offered stiff resistance on many a battle front to British imperialist forces during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and Great Birsa Munda was one of the foremost leaders;

(b) whether it is a fact that so far no effort has been made to carry out research and write out a systematic history about them and nothing positive to commemorate the heroes have been done; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken in this respect?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). There was discontent and consequently frequent risings among these people. An account has been given in Chaudhuri's book, Civil Disturbances during the British Rule in India (1765—1857) and there will be references in the second Volume of the 'History of Freedom Movement in India' which is under preparation.

China Clay Mines in Singbhum

1848. Shri H. C. SOY: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China clay mines in Singbhum in Bihar have been inspected during the last two years;

(b) if so, defects found and action taken thereon;

(c) whether the local ryots on whose lands mining operations are proposed to be conducted have been resisting the mine owners; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes.

(b) The mining conditions in two of the 9 mines inspected were found to be satisfactory. Defects found in the other 7 mines relate to lack of proper quarrying benches and the malpractice of dumping the waste material on unproved ground. The mine owners, where these defects were observed were advised suitably at the spot to improve the mining methods and thereby lower the cost of production.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Palana Lignite Project

1849. { Shrimati Gayatri Devi:
{ Shri K. R. Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Palana Lignite Project in Rajasthan was included for completion in the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) what progress has been made on the said Project?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No.

(b) A scheme for the exploitation of lignite deposits at Palana and fluorite deposits at Dungarpur has been included in the Rajasthan State Third Five Year Plan. The lignite deposits in the worked out areas will be exploited by the opencast mining method. The State Government have tentatively kept a provision of Rs. 2.75 crores or developing the scheme during the Third Plan period. The State Government is planning an opencast mine at Palana for the production of 0:5 million tons of lignite per annum and a suitable organization is being set up.

Exmloyment Exchanges For Handicapped

1850. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government is intending to open new employment exchanges for physically handicapped people?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Yes. It is proposed to open one employment exchange for the physically handicapped in each State during the Third Five Year Plan.

Coal for U.P.

1851. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of U.P. for coal since 1957;

(b) the quotas allotted annually by Central Government against this demand; and

(c) the quantity actually supplied annually?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Pakistani Nationals in India

1852. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Pakistani Nationals living in different States of the Indian Union as on the 30th April, 1962;

(b) the number of such persons who have got passports and number of persons who do not possess them;

(c) the number out of them who have been asked to leave the country (with break up for each State); and

(d) steps being taken against the remaining Pakistanis without passports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

Repairs in the Jama Masjid, Delhi

1853. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major repairs are being carried out in the Jama Masjid, Delhi during the current year;

(b) if so, the amount to be spent on the same; and

(c) the figures of the amount spent in this regard during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

(a)	Year	Expenditure
	1959-60	.. Rs. 34,220
	1960-61	.. Rs. 18,089
	1961-62	.. Rs. 18,252

Arrest of Pakistani Nationals on Cooch Behar Railway Station

1854. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Pakistani nationals were arrested on the Cooch Behar Railway station on or about 3rd May, 1962, for illegal entry into India;

(b) if so, how many were arrested; and

(c) how these persons managed to cross into India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Eleven such persons, who had managed to enter India by clandestine means, were arrested on the 1st May, 1962.

Mining Leases in Kutch and Saurashtra

1855. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons have applied for mining leases to mine various commodities in the regions of Kutch and Saurashtra;

(b) the number of leases that have been granted; and

(c) when the decision on the remaining applications will be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). Applications for grant of mineral concessions are received and disposed of by the State Government. The information asked for is being ascertained from the Government of Gujarat and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received from that Government.

Oil and Gas in Kutch

1856. **Shri Yajnik:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of parties that have been sent to make surveys of oil and gas resources in Kutch during the last few years;

(b) whether the same parties have been conducting the first preliminary surveys at the same place for the last few years; and

(c) whether any favourable reports have been received from them?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel: (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 13 parties have been sent out since 1956-57.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Only preliminary surveys have been completed in the area. Detailed surveys are in progress. Prospects of the area can be assessed only after geological and geophysical surveys have been completed.

श्री एम० एन० राय के बारे में पुस्तक

१८५७. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि कैलिफोर्निया यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेस श्री एम० एन० राय के जीवन और क्रांतिकारी कार्यों के बारे में एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित कर रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में भारत सरकार से भी उक्त प्रेस ने संबंध स्थापित कर कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया है ।

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) :

(क) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Coal Production

1858. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Mines & Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that during the Second Plan period production in some coal mines in the public sector fell short of the target;

(b) if so, the names of those mines, together with figures of target and actual production;

(c) whether during the same period production in some coal mines in the private sector exceeded the target;

(d) if so, the names of those mines together with figures of target and actual production;

(e) the factors responsible for the unsatisfactory performance of mines in the public sector; and

(f) the measures being taken to improve the position during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The public sector was required to achieve a target rate of production of 16.15 million tons during the last quarter of the last year of the Plan. This rate was not only achieved but slightly exceeded.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The private sector as a whole attained its target in the Second Plan.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Bauxite in Saurashtra

1859. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mining leases given for mining Bauxite in Saurashtra;

(b) the approximate area for which these mining leases have been given;

(c) whether Government propose to mine Bauxite in Saurashtra in the public sector; and

(d) if so, the area in which it is proposed to do so?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Mining leases for Bauxite are granted by the State Government. Information asked for is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(c) and (d). The following areas in Jamnagar and Kutch districts of Gujarat have been reserved for State exploitation of Bauxite. Specific mining projects have yet to be formulated.

Jamnagar districts (Kalyanpur Mahal only).

(1) Ran-Mewasa-Habardi
(2) Nandana
(3) Mahadevia
(4) Lamba
(5) Bakudi
(6) Bhatia
(7) Mota Asota

Kutch district

(8) Abdosa taluk—Areas falling in Narodi
(9) Mandhvi taluk—Areas falling in Goniasar—Wandh, Asambia (Nana) Pardi—Panudi—Tumbdi, Nangorech and Rataria (Nana)
(10) Lackhpat taluk—Areas falling in Madh and Saran.
(11) Nakhatrana—Areas falling in Naroda-Kotada Jarjok.

Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hyderabad

1860. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical persons recruited so far for Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant at Hyderabad; and

(b) whether any difficulty is being experienced in getting the required number?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 31.

(b) The difficulty is in getting engineers with experience. But this is not peculiar to this plant. There is a dearth of experienced personnel in the country.

Cement Factory in Yerraguntla, Andhra Pradesh

1861. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Associated Cement Companies were granted permission to set up a Cement Factory in Yerraguntla, Cuddapah District Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the reasons for not installing the factory so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As they had on hand other projects for implementation during the Third Plan, Messrs. Associated Cement Companies Ltd,, have surrendered th licence granted to them for setting up the cement factory at Yerraguntla.

AVRO 748.

1862. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for the Avro 748 by foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the number and price of the planes to be supplied?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) There are some inquiries and requests for demonstration of the plane.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-rolling Mills in Punjab

1863. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been granted for setting up of re-rolling mills in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the location and the capacity of the same?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir. But as the Hon'ble Members are aware, there is no restriction on the establishment of small re-rolling mills employing less than 50 workers and using scrap locally available. There is no information about such mills which may have been put up in the Punjab State.

(b) Does not arise.

Ex-Servicemen in Assam, NEFA and Nagaland

1864. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes for the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen in Assam, N.E.F.A. and Nagaland are under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). No proposals regarding the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in NEFA and Nagaland are before Government. The following facilities for rehabilitation available to the ex-servicemen of other States are also available to the ex-servicemen of Assam:—

(i) In the matter of Government employment, preference is accorded to ex-servicemen filling up appointments for which military training is a special qualification. Commutation of age to the extent of military service rendered *plus* a grace period of 3 years

if necessary, is also permitted for entry into Government service.

(ii) Ex-servicemen are given Vocational/Technical training in the Institutions run by the State Government/ Directorate General of Employment and Training. The Ministry of Defence gives a monthly stipend of Rs. 25|- to each ex-serviceman trainee for subsistence during the period of training which varies from 12 to 24 months.

Pakistanis in Assam

1865. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government have recently served a large number of Pakistanis with "Quit India" notice from North Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts of Assam;

(b) if so, how many have been so served with notices;

(c) whether some Pakistanis in possession of forged visas have also been arrested in Assam; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Propagation of Hindi

1866. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated and spent in different States of the South (non-Hindi States) for the propagation of Hindi during the year 1961-62; and

(b) other efforts made in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8].

Voting in Punjab

1867. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the voters who cast their votes in the recently conducted Lok Sabha and Assembly elections in Punjab;

(b) the percentage of votes secured by the different political parties separately; and

(c) the number of persons who lost their deposits, Party-wise?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The percentage of voters who cast their votes in the Third General Elections from the State of Punjab was 65.45 and 56.39 to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly respectively.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 9].

Book-Grants to Tribal Students of Tripura

1868. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Book-grants are being made available to tribal students of Tripura at present;

(b) if so, whether the monthly income of the parent or guardian of a student is taken into consideration when the eligibility of the grant is considered; and

(c) if so, the maximum limit of the income of the guardian up to which the grant is considered eligible?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Book-grants are given to diligent students including the tribal students who are in indigent circumstances.

(b) and (c). The monthly income of the parent is duly taken into consideration but no maximum limit has been prescribed.

Lime-Stone in Alwar

1869. Shri K. R. Gupta: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of lime-stone for cement manufacture has been taken up in Rajgarh and Thana Gazi Tehsils of District Alwar (Rajasthan);

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government contemplated to take up the survey in the near future or they are going to advise the State Government to take up the same?

The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Most of the limestone from Rajgarh area would not be suitable for the manufacture of cement. The tuffaceous limestone near Ghatra is low in magnesia and is suitable for the manufacture of cement. The reserves of this tuffaceous limestone are of the order of 250,000 tonnes.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal for Industries

1870. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Government to the effect that no industry would get less coal than what it was actually getting before the cut in the movement of coal was decided, has been communicated to the State Government of U.P.; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes. Revised allocations have been determined on the basis of actual availability of rail transport while ensuring that the quotas so fixed for the various States do not fall below last year's despatches.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

1871. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to upgrade the Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi into a full-fledged engineering college; and

(b) **if so, the details thereof?**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Delhi Polytechnic has been conducting for some years degree courses in engineering and technology which were to be discontinued this year on the establishment of the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi. A proposal to continue these courses at the Polytechnic is under consideration of the Government.

Ram Roop Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Delhi

1873. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 202 on the 26th March, 1962 and state:

(a) the date when this particular complaint was received by the Ministry;

(b) steps taken so far to investigate the complaint;

(c) whether any explanation has been called for from the authorities of the Ram Roop Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School;

(d) the nature of reply given by the school;

(e) whether explanation has been called from the school; and

(f) the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 15th July, 1961.

(b) The complaint was investigated by an Enquiry Officer.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Management of the School levelled counter allegations against the teacher and stated that this services were terminated as he did not report for duty by the prescribed date.

(e) and (f). No further explanation was necessary as the Enquiry Officer had confirmed the allegations made by the School authorities.

High Court Judges

1874. Shri Veerappa: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether there are any High Court judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Government do not keep any record of the caste to which a High Court Judge belongs.

Iron Ore Deposits in Andhra

1875. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that huge quantities of iron ore deposits exist at Koni-Jedu, Pernametta and in some belts around Addinki of Ongole Tq., Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to tap these resources?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir. There are large quantities of iron ore in all these areas.

(b) As the quality of the ore is low, there are no immediate prospects of exploitation.

Loans to Virginia Tobacco Growers

1876. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received from Andhra Pradesh Government regarding the grant of loans in advance to Virginia Tobacco growers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). In 1960 the Andhra Pradesh Government had asked for a loan of Rs. 2 crores for giving aid to the tobacco cultivators in Andhra Pradesh. They were advised that as agricultural loans fell within the State field, it was for the State Government to sanction the loan assistance to the tobacco cultivators in Andhra Pradesh.

Gold Deposit

1877. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert of the Geological Survey of India has detected gold bearing sand in the Charugarh and Kali rivers in Pitogarh district;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to assess the availability of gold deposits in the area; and

(c) what other important minerals, if any, have been detected by the experts in that area?

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir. However, the occurrence of small quantities of gold in the Himalayan rivers is already well known.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None.

"Peking Review"

1878. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. Government have proscribed issue of the "Peking Review" dated the 15th December, 1957 which contains a map depicting the northern frontiers of India erroneously and some objectionable matter;

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government of India to

confiscate all such copies in other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have, however, proscribed issue No. 50 of the "Peking Review" dated the 15th December, 1961, under section 4 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have prohibited the entry into India of this issue of the magazine under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Engineering College in Madras

1879. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any representation from the Government of Madras to open any new Engineering Colleges in that State; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received. A Regional Engineering College has however been sanctioned. The State Plan also includes provision for starting an engineering college in the private sector.

Payment of Dearness Allowance and Overtime Allowance

1880. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Ansar Harvani:
Shrimati Subhadra Joshi:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of overtime allowance will be paid from November, 1961 to those employees whose slab changes after the increase of D.A. from that date; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). Yes, Sir, in cases where overtime allowance is calculated on the basis of emoluments including dearness allowance.

(b). Does not arise.

Salesmen at Custom House, Calcutta

1881. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether preventive officers are employed as salesmen in the retail shop at Customs House, Calcutta;

(b) whether Government sanctioned such appointments;

(c) whether auctions are also being conducted by them;

(d) whether accounts of sale proceeds are properly maintained in the files and registers;

(e) whether private negotiations are made with the approval of Government; and

(f) whether there has been any enquiry in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). There has been no formal appointment of Preventive Officers as "Salesmen". Sales by retail were tried on an experimental basis at the Calcutta Custom House and were attended to by members of the Preventive Staff. So also are the Custom House auctions, which are conducted by the staff of the Preventive Department under the supervision of Senior Customs Officers. Accounts of the sale proceeds have been duly maintained.

(e) The general orders issued by Government regarding the disposal of confiscated goods provide for sale by private negotiations at a fair price under the orders of the Collector con-

cerned where attempts to sell them by auction, tender, etc. have failed to attract a fair price. Individual sales are not required to be aproved by Government.

(f). There has been no occasion for an enquiry.

New USSR Aid to India

1882. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new offer of larger Soviet aid for the Third Five Year Plan is expected to take concrete steps in the course of the next few months; and

(b) if so, the projects for which the aid is being negotiated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). No new offer of additional Soviet aid for the Third Five Year Plan has been received.

(b). Does not arise.

I.A.S. Officers

1883. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers recommended for inclusion in I.A.S. cadre by Madras Government during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961; and

(b) how many of them were approved by his Ministry and how many of them belonged to scheduled castes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). The number of officers recommended for appointment to the promotion quota of the I.A.S. by the Madras Government is as under:

Year	Number of officers recommended.
1959	5
1960	3
1961	2

(b). All the above officers recommended by the State Government were appointed to the Service. None of them belonged to Scheduled Castes.

Coaching Centre for Scheduled Caste Candidates

1884. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a coaching centre will be started in Madras State to provide coaching for I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations to the candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). No.

(b). Does not arise.

Employees of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1885. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the employees of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal called on him recently to discuss the situation in the plant;

(b) if so, what grievances were put forth by them; and

(c) the result of the discussion?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a). Yes.

(b). The grievances mainly related to the charges framed against some of the striking employees.

(c). The Minister advised the deputationists to work with serious dedication and promised that the matter would be enquired into by the **Heavy** Eelectricals Ltd., and that an early decision would be taken.

All India Council for Secondary Education

1886. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Secondary Education met in New Delhi in the middle of April, 1962;

(b) if so, whether the question of further promotion of education among women at Secondary level figured at the meeting;

(c) what aspects of the question were considered; and

(d) what decisions, if any, were taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Panna Diamond Mines

1887. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes for the exploitation of the Panna Diamond Mines have been sanctioned; and

(b) the progress so far achieved in the implementation of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The Panna Diamond Project has been entrusted to the National Mineral Development Corporation for implementation and will consist of a number of individual mines. Already, the Project Report for the Ramkherya Mine, with a target output of 12,500 carats per annum has been sanctioned, as well as the Project Report for the Majhgawan Mine, with a target output of 30,000 carats per annum. These mines are expected to commence production within 1963. It is also intended to introduce later a second shift in the Majhgawan Mine, for an additional output of 30,000 carats per year. Question of opening of a third mine will also be considered as part of the phased programme.

Colleges for Training of Teachers

1888. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to start four regional colleges for training teachers in specialised subjects;

(b) what is the financial provision meant for the purpose;

(c) whether the Universities have been consulted whether they could have run the courses with necessary financial aid;

(d) why it is that selected existing colleges cannot be developed and improved to serve the same purpose with much less cost;

(e) what is the *per capita* recurring expenditure on training of teachers in the Central Institute of Education, Delhi in colleges affiliated to different Universities and in the proposed colleges; and

(f) what is the *per capita* capital expenditure for these institutions compared with a out 15 selected institutions one in each State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). Yes. The Four Regional Colleges will train teachers for multi-purpose Secondary schools.

(b). Rs. 3.32 crores during the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). State Governments had been consulted, but not the Universities. Consultations with the State Governments confirmed the view that for the special kind of training required for multipurpose schools, it was not University departments of Education.

(e). *Per capita* expenditure in the Central Institute of Education is

Rs. 2,600. Information about other colleges affiliated to different Universities is not available. The *per capita* recurring expenditure in the proposed colleges is estimated at Rs. 2,150.

(f). Government have no information of the 15institutions mentioned in this part of the question, but it may be mentioned that since the types of training differ, the two kinds of institutions cannot be considered comparable.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SEALDAH ON 22ND MAY 1962

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम १९७ के अन्तर्गत रेल मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :—

सियालदा स्टेशन पर २२ मई को हुई रेल दुर्घटना जिस में ४१ व्यक्तियों को चोटें आई ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): In reference to the Call Attention Notice received from certain Members in connection with the above accident, I have to inform the House that while S. 188 Dn. Dankuni-Sealdah Local Passenger was entering No. 1 Platform at Sealdah North Station at 9.52 hours on 22-5-1962, it dashed against the dead-end buffer causing injuries to 41 persons. Of these 17 were railway employees and the remaining 24, passengers. First-aid was promptly administered to the injured persons at the Railway Station. The Divisional Medical Officer, Sealdah, reached the site immediately after the accident to supervise the medical aid to the injured.

Four railway employees and one passenger were admitted in the B. R. Singh Railway Hospital and one woman passenger was admitted in the N. R. Sarkar Hospital. The remaining 35 persons were discharged after necessary first-aid.

According to the authorities of the two hospitals where the six injured persons were admitted, all the six received simple injuries.

A Divisional Officers' enquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident.

श्री बागड़ी : इस को हिन्दुस्तानी में भी समझा दीजिए ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि जब एस० १८८ डाउन डाकुनि–सियालदा लोकल पैसेंजर २२–५–१९६२ को ९ बज कर ५२ मिनट पर सियालदा नार्थ स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म नम्बर १ में दाखिल हो रही थी, तो वह डेड-एंड बफर से टकराई, जिस से ४१ मुसाफिरों को मामूली चोटें आईं । उन में से १७ रेलवे के कर्मचारी थे और बाकी के २४, यात्री थे । उन को फौरन रेलवे स्टेशन पर फर्स्ट ऐड दिया गया । डिविजनल मेडिकल आफिसर, सियालदा भी फौरन वहां पर पहुंच गये और उन्होंने जख्मी आदमियों को डाक्टरी सहायता देने में मदद की ।

चार रेलवे कर्मचारी और एक यात्री बी० आर० सिंह रेलवे हास्पिटल में और एक महिला यात्री एन० आर० हास्पिटल में दाखिल किये गये । बाकी के ३५ आदमियों को मामूली मरहम-पट्टी करने के बाद डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया ।

उन दोनों हास्पिटल्ज के, जिन में ये छः जख्मी आदमी दाखिल हुए थे, प्रचारिटीज़ के मुताबिक उन को मामूली चोटें आई ।

डिविजनल आफिसर्ज की छान-बीन करने की एक कमेटी बिठा दी गई है और, बाकी हालात उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर मुहैया होंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह एक्सिडेंट किस की गलती की वजह से हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो तहकीकात होने पर जाहिर होगा ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that there were complaints to the effect that medical aid was not given to the victims in time, as a result of which there was a sort of semi-riot in the area, and there was an attack on the railway station also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Medical attention was given very promptly. The injuries were of a simple nature, and therefore most of the people did not bother to go to hospitals. Only six persons were admitted to hospital. Their injuries are simple, and the medical authorities have done their best.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I know whether it is a fact that the vacumm brake of this engine was not working and that that was the cause of this accident?

Mr. Speaker: That will be seen during the enquiry, the hon. Member should realize.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I put another question? The number of persons who were injured, as given in the papers, is more than 41 as reported by the hon. Minister. And it is said that most of them were not being allowed to be admitted in the hospitals, and that caused such an inconvenience, and the driver had to flee because of the angry crowd.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has given the number as forty-one. The hon. Member says that it is untrue and asks whether he will give a different number. That is not possible.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: May I say that this is not the only occasion when the driver has had to flee? For much lesser causes the drivers have had to flee in the Sealdah area.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What does the hon. Minister say about the information given out in the press?

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In view of the repeated accidents since the last one month, may I know whether Government would consider the appointment of any high-powered committee or Commission to enquire into the various accidents. (*Interruption*). A committee is there, I know. It will take four or five years. I am asking whether, in view of this, immediately a committee or Commission will be appointed?

Mr. Speaker: Let him now have the answer.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I think the hon. Member himself has given the answer when he said that the committee to look into the causes of the accidents and suggest remedial action has already been constituted. Hon. Members of this House as well as of the Rajya Sabha are represented on it. I think it is a "high-powered" committee and we should await its recommendations.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Have a high-powered one.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Sir, I had also given notice of this Calling Attention motion. May I.....

Mr. Speaker: That is my ignorance that I could not identify him.

Shri Dinen Bhatacharya: I also gave notice of another motion.

Mr. Speaker: He can find it out from me.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक और कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुझ से मिल कर उस के बारे में पूछ लें ।

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report for 1961-62 and Annual Technical Report for 1960-61 of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(1) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1961-62. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-135|62).

(2) Annual Technical Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-134/62].

Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1962

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 382 dated the 31st March, 1962, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT--136/62].

12.10 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

All India Council for Technical Education

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause i(f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministary of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10|44-E. III dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the present term of the Council ending on the 29th April, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause i(f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10|44-E. III dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the present term of the Council ending on the 29th April, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The Motion was adopted.

12.11 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: We take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Shri Jagjivan Ram to continue his speech.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Mr. Speaker, yesterday evening, I was expressing my thanks to the hon. Members who had made reference to me and said some kind and good words about me. It will be my endeavour in this Ministry also to justify their kind and good words and try my utmost, with the limited resources that we have, to provide, as far as possible, efficient transport and communications service.

Today, the problem in the country is not one of inefficiency or chaotic transport service. But, the problem is one of inadequate transport service. What we are suffering from today is inadequacy, insufficiency of transport services. Whether railways or road transport, waterways or coastal shipping, whichever mode of transport we may examine, we will find that the problem today is one of inadequacy. When any goods are in short supply, there are occasions for complaints from those who want to use that commodity. Inadequacy of transport leads, in certain areas, to the belief that difficulty has arisen out of inefficiency whereas the difficulty that the consumers or users of transport have, has arisen out of inadequacy of transport services.

Questions have been raised, what is the transport policy of the Government of India. Members are aware, and references have been made in this House about that, that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Neogy was set up with a view to define the long-term transport policy of the Government of India and also to indicate how to co-ordinate the activities of the different means of transport. But, if I were to state generally the transport policy of the Government of India, I would say that, in the given conditions, the only rational and reasonable transport policy can be to make the maximum utilisation of all the available transport resources in the country, to so co-ordinate the different means of transport that there is no misutilisation or non-utilisation of any existing mode of transport, or any transport capacity is not wasted in any sector of the country.

The Neogy Committee was given this terms of reference. The data that it has called from the Transport Ministry and the State Governments are such as were not readily available with them. One can reasonably expect that the Railways, having different departments to maintain statistics, could supply the Committee with the statistics and information that were called for by them. But the Transport Ministry and the various State Governments were not in a position to readily supply the information and statistics that were called for in connection with road transport. Most of the road transport, barring a limited percentage of passenger transport, is managed by the private sector. It is quite obvious, therefore, that most of the data that were required were not being maintained by the private sector, and, therefore, it was difficult for the Transport Ministry and the State Governments to readily supply those data. But, as has been stated by my colleague Shri Raj Bahadur yesterday, the Transport Ministry did its best to supply at the earliest possible opportunity all the information and statistics that were available with that Ministry. So, there was no question of any non-co-operation on the part of the Ministries concerned at the Centre or the Ministries in the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

States, with the Neogy Committee. But, in the very nature of the thing, the data and information that were required by the Neogy Committee could not be supplied earlier. And I am afraid that considering the way in which Mr. Neogy is proceeding and the volume of material and information that it is collecting perhaps, it will not be possible for that committee to submit its final report before the Third Plan period is over.

Therefore, I have said generally that the transport policy of the Government of India is to make the maximum utilisation of all the available transport capacity and to see that no capacity remains utilised or that there is no duplication of transport capacity. While creating additional transport capacity also, proper coordination will have to be maintained to see that wherever transport capacity exists, additional capacity is not created which will be more than the traffic requirements of that area.

Having said so, I would again like to reiterate that the problem today is not one of an inefficient or a chaotic transport situation, but it is one of inadequacy, and I am sure that a friend like Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath with his imagination, who some times relapses into flights of imagination which are unrealistic, will be able to grasp that the problem today is one of inadequacy and not one of inefficiency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I grasped it long ago. You cannot work without imagination.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps, my hon. friend has too much of it.

Mr. Speaker: On both sides.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to part with some of it to him. If he thinks that I have got too much of it, I shall give a part of it to him.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I wish that along with his imagination he had some patience too.

There is no doubt that the bulk of the traffic in the country is transported by the railways. And it is but in the fitness of things that a substantial allocation from the Plan allotments has been made to the railways. Some people plead that users should have the option to use whatever mode of transport they wish to use. That may be possible in a country where there is plenty of transport capacity, but in a country where we are suffering from inadequacy of transport capacity, that principle cannot be pursued to any length. We shall have to co-ordinate somewhere and when it is also known that there are certain commodities which cannot be handled by all modes of transport, given this option to the users to use any mode of transport will remain illusory and theoretical. Therefore, somewhere, we shall have to draw a line that for certain commodities, in certain areas, certain modes of transport will have to be used, and there will have to be coordination between the various means of transport so that whatever transport capacity is available in the country is utilised to the maximum extent, and there is no wastage of any transport capacity in any area. To that extent, we have agencies which try to co-ordinate the transport, whether it is rail or road. I have always been emphasising; even when I was in charge of railways—then an agitation was organised in the country about unhealthy competition between rail and road—that in our country there is enough scope for all modes of transport.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Does he hold the same views since he has taken over his present portfolio?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am coming to that.

Perhaps in no other country can we find such a fine example of co-existence of transport as we find in India. From the mule to the jet, all have scope in this country. We are in the bullock cart age and the jet age and every mode of transport has got full

opportunity to develop itself. The bullock cart cannot be dispensed with. Even when we have the jet, we necessarily require the bullock cart as well.

Mr. Speaker: Camel cart also.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, camel cart, horse cart and mule cart.

An Hon. Member: Donkey cart also.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, donkey cart, mule cart—I have referred to that.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Sometimes bullock carts are restricted.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Do not forget the dog cart.

Shri Tyagi: In his constituency.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No comment from me is necessary on Shri D. C. Sharma's remark.

In our country where there is enough scope for the development of all modes of transport, there is no question of any unhealthy competition between any two modes of transport. The only question is to co-ordinate them in such a way that each functions as supplementary or complementary to the other. Therefore, I will reiterate what I have been saying as Minister of Railways that there is enough scope for all modes of transport in our country to co-exist togetheer, without any unhealthy competition, one supplementary to the other.

There are certain agencies which have been trying to co-ordinate. I will not say that the co-ordination has been perfect or ideal. Perhaps it has not been possible in any country, where efforts have been made, to co-ordinate rail and road transport to that extent. Recently in Amercia, they made a very elaborate and thorough study, but they have not reached any conclusion. It has not been possible for them to make any cut and dried recommendations saying that these are the lines on which perfect co-ordination can be maintained. But in the very nature of things in our country where we are suffering today from insufficiency of transport capacity, efforts will have to be made to co-ordinate as far as possible various modes of transport.

We have a long coastline and there is ample scope for developing our coastal shipping. Most of the vessels that are running on the coastal routes are old and it is necessary that new vessels are put on coastal shipping. The Shipping Corporation is going to enter coastal shipping as well, I must assure the private shipping companies, without detriment to private shipping companies. Inasmuch as they will require help and assistance from Government, it will be made available to private enterprise also but in addition, the Shipping Corporation of India is also going to enter coastal shipping, because we know that for transportation of coal, a long-term policy has to be decided upon, that a certain percentage of coal to distant areas in the south and west will have to be carried by coastal ships. I do not want to go into the details of the statistics. Many statistics have been provided yesterday by Shri Raj Bahadur. But, I want to enunciate the general policy that Government also wants to enter coastal shipping.

Inland water transport has to be developed. According to the Constitution, Inland Waterways are a State subject. But, we can declare certain waterways to be national waterways; but, till now, we have not done so in the case any one. We have set up a consultative organisation to advise the State Governments to develop waterways. And, I have no doubt that if enough interest is taken in the matter, some of the inland waterways could be profitably developed which would solve the transport difficulty to an extent.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

A question was raised about some of the minor and intermediate ports. I do not want to go into details; but I would only say that though it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned, the Government of India has been rendering such assistance, both technical and financial, as has been possible to do; and we will continue to do that.

Shri Yajnik raised the question of habilitating Kandla and especially Gandhigram. From the information we have got, I do not see any reason to feel that the economic activities there have been adversely affected or the people are leaving Gandhidam and it is being deserted. There is no reason for such an apprehension.

I have checked up the rates of water supply and electric supply and I find the rates compare very favourably with those in other places.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): They are very much higher than in Ahmedabad or Bombay.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think the water rates are higher. It is supplied by the Port authorities. And, even the electricity charges are not high. They compare favourably with others. But, what I was emphasising is that certain action will have to be taken for habilitating Gandhidam and that can be done only with the help and co-operation of the State Government. Certain action is being taken. I will only suggest that, leaders like Shri Yajnik, should give their co-operation to habilitate that area than find fault with even the reasonable steps that are being taken there.

Then we have the programme of road development in the country. The transport capacity also depends much on the length of the roads in the country. Our country is a country of distances; and, in many areas, the railway, or road or even the waterways have not been developed. As a matter of fact, many areas can be reasonably regarded as backward from the transport point of view, because they have no facilities either of road, rail or river transport.

Shri Tyagi: Hill areas.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Even apart from the hill areas, there are others.

An Hon. Member: There are.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are other areas in the plains where one has to travel 40 or 50 miles to reach a railway station or to find a suitable road. In those areas, various steps are being taken by the Central Government and State Governments to provide road facilities. But it will take time to cover the arrears of so many years—I would say so many centuries. The progress has been quite reasonable; and any country can be proud of the achievement that we have had in the construction of roads also.

One question was raised whether, for backward areas or areas where transport facilities have not been developed, any special allocation could be made for the construction of roads. Out of the Central Road Fund there used to be some percentage of money, after distribution among the various States, which remained with the Transport Ministry. Out of that, the Transport Ministry used to allocate certain amounts for the development of roads in such areas. I will try with the Planning Commission to see whether we can have some amounts for this purpose, where we find that it was not possible for the State Government concerned to open up such areas, whether hill areas or the plains, to advance some monies, maybe even on the principle of matching grants, so that some roads could be constructed in those areas.

The hon. Member from Garhwal gave a very pathetic account about the conditions in his area. I am afraid he was exaggerating the conditions. He was fortunate in having roads in that area from various agencies

Being on the border, the Home Ministry is also spending some money over the roads there, and I am sure the hon. Member is aware of the amounts that have been spent by the Home Ministry, by the Transport Ministry and other agencies for the development of roads in Tehri and Garhwal. I am sure he has no reason for any grievance on that score.

I will just in passing refer to civil aviation. Air India International has, by its magnificent work, established a reputation and goodwill for itself in other countries of the world. It is a matter of pride to us that in many countries the nationals of those countries prefer Air India International to their own Air Lines. Therefore, as was said yesterday by some Members, many airlines in the world are not always running at a profit, and even if the Air India International are not in a position today to meet the interests on the loans that have been advanced to them by the Government of India—because they are paying the interest and instalments for the replacement of the loan that they have taken for foreign exchange purposes—I do not think it should be regarded as a financial weakness of the Air India International. We should not forget that Air India International has created a name for the country. I need not say much about it. If there is any further scope for increasing their efficiency, I have every reason to believe that the management of the Air India International will do that. So far as the IAC is concerned, in recent years, the IAC has improved in all directions: in working and in efficiency.

An Hon. Member: Booking?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: An hon. Member whispers the word 'booking'. Again, the difficulty there is about the inadequacy of seats that the IAC has got. So there is difficulty in booking, and hon. Members and other users have to remain on the waiting-list for days together because the IAC has no seats to spare. The only answer to that is, to increase the fleet of the IAC. Unless we have more aircraft, people will have to remain on the waiting-list, and they will have to have complaints that perhaps in the matter of booking there is some *jolmal* somewhere.

An Hon. Member: What about cooking? Food?

Mr. Speaker: That is the next Ministry that we are taking up.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am glad that some hon. Members are interested in cooking!

Shri Tyagi: Because it is lunch-time they are reminded of it!

Shri Jagjivan Ram: But the IAC is going to augment its fleet of aircraft. After that, this difficulty or complaint of shortage of seats or difficulty in booking will be resolved.

In passing, I may mention that the question whether Caravelle should be purchased or the number of Viscounts should be increased was raised. Personally I would like to avoid multiplicity of the type of aircraft which any airline maintains. But that has to be decided after taking into consideration various factors. It is always better to maintain the least number of types of aircraft. But as was stated yesterday, a recommendation from the IAC has been submitted to the Government for purchase of Caravelle. We will examine that in all aspects and then come to certain decisions.

But in any case, the fleet of the IAC will have to be augmented. We are having a large number of tourists from other countries. There was a complaint in the tourist department that foreign tourists feel some difficulty in India because they are not in a position to have advance booking for foreign tourists. This year IAC has sthated advance booking. I was going through the figures and I find that with the present number of aircraft, the result will be that perhaps very few seats will be available for our own people after meeting the requirements of the foreign tourists. We are having such a large number

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of foreign tourists and therefore, the number of aircraft will have to be increased.

Some hon. Member said that we have very excessive staff on the IAC. I was looking into the figures and I can assure the House, without going into statistics, though I have got them, that during the last four or five years, the number of staff in the IAC has remained more or less static. If there has been any increase, it may be 40 or 50, though the number of flights, as the House is aware, have very much increased. Therefore, there is no scope for any complaint on that score that the IAC is over-staffed.

As regards the quality of food, cleanlines and ground services. I have heard complaints from some Members. I will ask the IAC to see that steps are taken so that no room is given to anybody who uses the IAC to complain on that score. Courtesy should not be lacking. Every patron of the IAC should expect a reasonable sense of courtesy and service from the staff of the IAC, whether high or low.

Along with the air services, we have to maintain the airports by the civil aviation department. Some hon. Member asked about Madras Airport. I may assure him that work is in progress and the contract has been given for completing the work. Shri Jaipal Singh, whom I do not find here, asked about the Patna Airport. Certain works have been undertaken to improve the Patna Airport. But situated as it is, it will not be possible to convert the Patna airport into an international airport, because there is no space for expansion. It is proposed that the Bhita Airport, which is 10 or 12 miles from Patna may be developed as an international airport where heavier aircraft can land.

Our staff in the air services, both Air India International and Indian Airlines Corporation, are second to none in the world. They have established a reputation for themselves, especially our pilots and engineers, for efficiency and skill. The take-off and landing of aircrafts by our pilots is superb and I would like to express my thanks to them for their skill and efficiency.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad (Baroda): Do not forget the air-hostess.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had a chance to pay tribute to them.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am glad, the hon. Member is interested in air hostesses. I leave it to him to thank them

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Personally?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps, air-hostesses are the only commodity with which the young Maharaja is not shocked. Yesterday I heard him say that everything that he noticed is shocking for him. Timidity and shock have close affinity. All the remarks that have come from the hon. Member from Barods were replied to by Shri Raj Bahadur. So, I have not much to say about them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to ask only one question. It was stated that it is the intention to close the Nagpur night air service from October 1962. May I know the reasons? I am asking this because the people there feel that it should be continued.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certain proposals are under examination by IAC. They have not reached any final decision on that point.

Now I come to Posts and Telegrapns Department. A suggestion was made that the powers and functions of the P & T. Board, which has recently been established, should be increased, more or less on the same lines as that of the Railway Board. The P. & T. Board has been established only recently and, I have no doubt, in course of time it will increase its

powers and functions so that it can function in an efficient manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Like the railways?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: More or less on the same lines. As hon. Members are aware, we have set up an advisory committee for the P. & T. Department also. I had an idea of having meetings of the Post-Masters General of various circles with Members of Parliament. Just as in the railways we have meetings of the Members of Parliament coming from that zone with the officials of the railways so that local difficulties are discussed, in the same way, I propose to have meetings of the Members of this House and Rajya Sabha coming from the jurisdiction of the P. & T. Circle along with Post-Masters General concerned, whom I will call here, so that matters of local importance could be discussed with them and decisions may be arrived at quickly. In addition to that, even though we have advisory boards in the P. & T. Circles, I propose to have advisory committee even at the divisional level so that matter of local importance could be discussed by the Superintendent of Post Offices with the M.L.A.s and M.Ps. coming from that area and some representatives of chambers of commerce and other local interests. So far as telephones are concerned, we have set up telephone advisory committee at many places so that there will be close contact between the users and the P. & T. Department and the authorities will hear the suggestions and criticisms and try to improve the services.

A suggestion was made that letters should be transported more and more by air and more night air mail services should be introduced. I cannot say anything about the night air mail services, but I can assure the House that I will see that more and more of mails are transported by air services to the State capitals and other important places.

In 1952 we laid down a policy for the expansion of postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities by increasing the number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges. That policy is being followed. But I have noticed that in certain areas, like hilly areas and undeveloped areas, it has not been possible to open post offices with the permissible limit of annual loss of Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000. I have decided that in exceptional cases, in more backward and under-developed area, post offices could be opened even with a permissible limit of loss of Rs. 2,500.

The number of extra-departmental or part-time employees in the postal department are quite sizeable. It has been possible to increase the number of post offices only because we have the system of extra-departmental post offices. And extra-departmental post offices is an institution which is not prevalent only in our country. Even in well-advanced countries in the West this institution functions. Demands were made that the question of increasing the allowance of the extra-departmental employees may be considered. I may assure the House that I propose to examine the question and I want to increase the allowance of the extra-departmental employees.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In this connection, Shri Daji read out a secret letter addressed to the various P.M.G. by the department. I want to know whether there is any truth in the statement that the letters says that the allowance should not be increased by more than Rs. 2 or 3.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not checked it up. But I can assure hon. Members that even if some secret letter has been addressed, it has no force.

Shri Daji (Indore): Will the officer be pulled up for issuing that letter? That is also important.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I hope the hon. Member will leave that to me.

The housing condition in the P. & T. Department is not satisfactory. We are short of accommodation both offi-

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cial and residential. The difficulty arises because of the very nature of our function. Post offices have to function in the busiest localities in every city and town, and it becomes at times very difficult to acquire any land in that locality. If we go out of that locality, it loses much of its utility and value and would be causing inconvenience to the patrons of the P. & T. Department. Therefore, we have to continue in those areas. So, I want to proceed on a programme basis to provide suitable office accommodation and also to undertake on a reasonably big scale the construction of residential accommodation for the staff.

Shri Yajnik: Do you have your own agency for building houses, as we have in the railways? Because, unless you have your own agency, you will not be able to make progress.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I agree with the hon. Member. The P. & T. Department also realises this. We have made a modest beginning. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply have agreed to earmark in nucleus of staff for the P. & T. construction work. I propose to pursue the matter with my hon. colleague, the Minister in charge, so that a separate unit could be set apart for civil works of the P. & T. Department.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Some of the post offices are almost in a dilapidated condition even in Calcutta. A picture came out in *the Statesman* showing that in the rainy season in the Park Street Post Office of the employee were working with their umbrellas open. Will any improvement be made in those post offices?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certainly. It does not require the hon. Member to point out to me that condition when I myself admitted that the conditions of accommodation, whether for offices or for residence, are not quite satisfactory.

With regard to telephones.....

Shri Prabhat Kar: Before he goes on to deal with telephones, may I ask whether the reorganisation of the RMS which was recommended by the Marathe Committee is going to take place on zonal basis with a view to increase efficiency in work?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not in a position to say anything about that because since I took over I have not been in a position to examine that question. I will examine that.

Now I pass on to telephones. There is much scope for complaints as regards telephones. The complaint again arises out of insufficiency of telephones. The demand has increased very much. As a matter of fact, there has been a phenomenal increase in the demand for telephones and in the calls that pass through our telephone system. Unless we create more channels and give more connections, that difficulty is not likely to be overcome. That again is dependent upon what amount is placed at our disposal for the purpose of increasing the number of telephones in the country. We are taking certain steps. When there is too much pressure on the telephones they do not function so efficiently as in normal times. Therefore at times we have this irritating experience of mis-connections, wrong connections, delayed connections.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is very, very irritating.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I also get the same experience. Therefore I say that we have the irritating experience of wrong connections.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mutual sympathy.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: ..... because there is so much pressure on the telephone system and the only remedy is to increase the number of telephones. We have certain plans during the Third Plan period to augment the

number of telephones. But I would like to be very frank with the House and say that with the resources that we have been provided with for providing telephones in the country perhaps the telephone situation will not become so easy unless we are given more money. We have difficulties of equipement. We have difficulties of cables. We have to import them. Then the question of foreign exchange comes in. Then we have to replace all the overhead wires by undergroud cables. We have certain schemes in hand which are under execution.

When the coaxial cables are laid between Delhi and Calcutta several hundred people can talk at a time. Then the difficulty will disappear. In the same way we are having coaxial cables between Delhi and Bombay and then from Bombay to Madras. We want to cover all important places by coaxial cables. When that scheme is completed, direct subscriber dialling also can be introduced in this country.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): What about Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think when you proceed from Bombay to Madras, Andhra Pradesh comes in between.

About telephones I have to make two announcements. Some hon. Members complained about delay in billing or about incorrect billing of telephone bills. At present we have 45 slabs of tariff for telephones depending upon various distances. I want to simplify that. I want to reduce these 45 slabs to ten slabs. That will simplify the working by the staff and will also be more rational for the subscribers.

Another thing that I propose to do is about the concessional use of telephones. At present we have various rates of concessions for trunk telephones at certain times of the day and the night varying from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. 50 per cent. and things like that. I want to rationalise that into two categories only, one period during which full charge will be made for trunk calls and the other period for which only 50 per cent will be charged. So there will be only two rates for trunk calls. From 8 O'clock in the morning till 7 O'clock in the evening will be the period for full charge of trunk calls and from 7 O'clock in the evening till 8 O'clock in the morning it will be only at a reduced and concessional rate of 50 per cent.

Some Hon. Members: Very good.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have done this in order to avoid all the complications which a sbscriber had to face in calculations as also the P. & T. staff had to face. It may be that by giving this overall concession of 50 per cent, the Telephone Department loses some amount, but this is one convenience which will be welcomed by all kinds of subescribers in this country and I thought that it was better to give this concession.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Utility concern.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From which date?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: With effect from the 1st June.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What about reduction of telephone rates?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Telephone rates are already very low in this country and Members of Parliament have not much to complain of so long as they are in Delhi.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Members of Parliament represent various other people and it is on their behalf that they are pressing for these things. It is not for themselves.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Telephone charges are not excessive.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Not charges, but the rates.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Rates also.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Minister says that they are already very low, does the hon. Member want them to be raised?

Shri Prabhat Kar: No, Sir; the hon. Minister was referring to the charges; so I said about the rates.

Mr. Speaker: About the rates too he says that they are already very low.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Complaints have been made that the workload on the P. & T. employees in certain areas has increased. We have laid down certain norms after several experts in the Postal and Telegraphs Departments went into this question. At times it so happens that there is a time-lag between requirement and recruitment of staff. The system at present is that during the course of the current year the officers watch the increase in the traffic and if the assessment is that there has been increase in traffic and staff should be proportionately increased, recruitment will start the next year. Then there is time taken in recruitment and training. So, there is a time-lag between the increase in traffic and the time till the staff comes into position. At peak hours, therefore, there may be in some post and telegraph offices in certain areas that the existing staff might have to work more than the norm that has been laid down. But there is a procedure. We normally have monthly meetings at the Circle level with P. & T. Unions and it can be reasonably presumed that wherever such a situation arises that the staff has to work with a much heavier workload the members of the Unions bring it to the notice of the officers concerned and the officers concerned will take the necessary steps. But I am going to examine whether we can simplify this procedure of assessing the volume of work and recruitment so that the time-lag is reduced and there is no occasion for any complaint on the part of the staff that at times they have to undergo heavier work-load.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Bewoor time test stillin force?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In certain categories we have that system. The question was raised about incentive bonus for certain categories of work and workshops. We have already introduced incentive bonus and it is my intention to expand the scopes of incentive bonus for more and more categories of staff.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Could he not introduce the system of rewards as he introduced them in the Railways?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That, of course, I will do—introduce a system of rewards for honest and efficient work among the P. & T. employees.

13 hrs.

This brings me to the question of labour relations. In the first place one or two Members made some wild allegations,—perhaps they were not very properly briefed—that the P. & T. employees were under-paid. Perhaps, the hon. Member was not aware that very recently the Pay Commission went into the question of emoluments of all the government employeees, including the employees in the P. & T. Department. Whatever salaries and wages are paid to P. & T. employees are more or less the same as are being paid to the staff of equivalent categories in other government departments. So, there is no case for such allegation that the P. & T. employees are under-paid.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a general complaint.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Therefore I said that he was not perhaps aware of the situation.

I now come to the question of labour relations which is very important. In the P. & T. we have got several unions working more or less on functional basis. At the top we have got a National Federation As soon as I took over the responsi-

bility of this Department, the office-bearers of the several unions of the Federation just visited me for a courtesy call and I was very much glad that they did not raise any question about any of their grievances. The only thing they mentioned was that for some time past they had not been able to meet the Director-General. I immediately asked the P. & T. Board that a date should be fixed for a meeting between the Federation and the Board and I understood they are going to have a meeting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On the 25th.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I want to encourage periodical meetings between the Unions and the Federation and the P. and T. Board. What will be the periodicity of this meeting will be decided later on.

Some hon. Member—perhaps Mr. Banerjee—had given a cut motion about monthly meetings. I am afraid monthly meetings will not be possible and it is also not necessary. There should be periodical meetings between the administration and the Federation where they could discuss and negotiate. If there are any differences they should be settled. Whether it is the officers, or the staff, all of them are engaged in a common enterprise, the common enterprise being to provide the nation with efficient communication service. So, the object is the same and both are the employees of the nation. There should be close cooperation between the officers and the staff so that they can provide what is expected of them by the country.

The same thing will apply to the staff in other departments under my charge whether it is the Civil Aviation, the Air Corporations or the port workers. Wherever there are unions I will see that there are periodical meetings between the administation and the representatives of workers or the unions and whatever differences or grievances they have they may settle them by mutual negotiations. If it is found that at a certain stage intervention of the Minister of Shipping is necessary, or my intervention is necessary, we will certainly welcome any opportunity to offer our services to iron out any differences that many exist between the administration and the employees.

Sir, it will always be my endeavour to see that the employees in the various Departments under the charge of the Ministry of Transport and Communications have a reasonable machinery for negotiation and settling their differences, so that they can function as a corporate whole in the service of the nation and render an efficient transport and communications service.

Sir, I will in the end again take this opportunity to express my thanks and gratitude to the Members of the House for the kind words that they have said about me and my officers and I assure them that it will always be our endeavour to live up to their expectations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I put one question?

Is there any proposal before Government to reconstitute for administrative convenience the Central P and T Circle so as to make it coterminous with the boundaries of the new States.?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am thankful to Mr. Kamath. I here and now give a separate circle to Madhya Pradesh with headquarters at Bhopal as soon as office accomodation at Bhopal is available.

Shri Muthyal Rao: From here to Hyderabad there is only one Viscount service. Is it not possible for the hon. Minister to increase the service by one more Viscount?

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow him. But I may take the opportunity to remind the hon. Member that I have a grievance against him. Yesterday he stood up and said that Madhya

[Mr. Speaker]

Pradesh was the largest State, but had not been given opportunity to put forth its case. Let me remind him that yesterday, in the course of discussion on the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Madhya Pradesh got the biggest chunk. Three Members spoke. The time given was also largest among all the States. After all that Shri Radhelal Vyas made a grievance against me. I am very sorry about it.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I am sorry for my part, but I was referring to my Party, the Congress Party.

Mr. Speaker: When he talks of Madhya Pradesh all Members are included. That State got one hour and 12 minutes. No other State got as much as that. Three members spoke. Still the hon. Member made a grievance of it. Now he may put a question.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The hon. Minister said that as soon as he got accommodation at Bhopal he would order the establishment of a separate Circle for Madhya Pradesh. Unless Government is prepared to spend some money on the construction of buildings there, no accommodation will be available. But pending this, can he not pass orders for forming a separate circle for Madhya Pradesh even if its headquarters is at Nagpur?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid the hon. Member does not know the position. The Central Circle is a circle which comprises the whole of Madhya Pradesh and a little portion which was previously in Rajasthan Circle has also been brought from Rajasthan Circle to the Central Circle. The Central Circle today comprises the whole of Madhya Pradesh and a little portion of Maharashtra with headquarters at Nagpur. We are going to acquire land, we are going to spend money. We propose to construct buildings of our own and as soon as it is completed the headquarters will be brought there.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put all the Cut Motions to vote.

All the Cut Motions were then put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put Demands to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 88 to 98 and 136 to 140 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 88—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 89—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 90—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 91—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 92—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 93—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 94—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,24,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 95—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 96—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATOINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 97—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,89,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 98—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,66,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 139—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,72,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,18,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Eight hours are allotted to it. There will be the usual time limit, and all those Members who want to send in the number of their cut motions might do so within the next fifteen minutes.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, formerly, during every session we had a debate on this. Now for this important subject only eight hours are allotted.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Probably the hon. Member was not present when the House approved of this.

DEMAND NO. 39—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 40—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Agriculture' "

DEMAND NO. 41—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved·

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 42—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 43—FOREST

Mr Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,59,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 125—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,80,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,19,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Sir, I have tabled fifteen cut motions, and even if I take two minutes on each I shall require thirty minutes. But if I do so, the other Members will suffer. So I shall try to be as short as possible. I will not speak on every one of the fifteen cut motions, but I shall have to touch some of them.

[Shri H. P. Chatterjee]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, agriculture is the mother of all industries, it is the mother of civilization, and it is the base of our national economy. We have a population of 43,80 lakhs, and 70 per cent of our population, that is 30,66 lakhs live on agriculture. Our Third Five Year Plan has rightly given first priority to agriculture. It is a matter of shame that two Five Year Plans have gone by and we could not be self-supporting as regards food. Nearabout Rs. 2,000 crores we have lost in foreign exchange by importing food. If that sum could be given to the peasants, to the cultivators of our country, that would have helped in bringing in more food. All this should be done on a war footing. There is no other way. But unfortunately, we are dealing with this subject with the same old bureaucratic system, and as such we are not progressing. We find that efficiency decreases with the number of administrators that we employ. That is what is happening.

I would like to point out to you, Sir, that in the Food Department we have one Food Secretary, drawing a salary of four thousand rupees. He has two Joint Secretaries, each drawing a salary of three thousand rupees. And there are 13 Under Scretaries, 20 Section Officers and 180 clerks. The figure of 180 clerks was as per the strength in 1961. Now there will be a retrenchment and it will come to 169.

I find that the Defence Minister the other day spoke about our having a legion of officers who work only for two and a half hours. Here also that is true, we find the same in the Food and Agriculture Department.

If we come to the Agriculture section, we find that there is one Secretary drawing a salary of four thousand rupees. Then there are four Joint Secretaries, each drawing three thousand rupees. Then there are 18 Under Secretaries 53 Section Officers, 59 additional officers and 274 clerks.

With due apology to Parkinson, I should say that our officers have developed "injelititis". I have Parkinson's Law here. I would not like to read the whole thing. But, as he says, the more the officers the more the inefficiency, and every officer thinks that he should have so much paraphernalia.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can give it any name. Let it be "Chatterjee's Law"!

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: My law is that it should be on a war footing. I say that we should do away with all unnecessary officers.

Moreover, we find that this is a technical Department. Our Prime Minister said the other day, while introducing the Third Five Year Plan here in this very House, that we should always rely on our technical officers. But what do we find? We find that the IAS and the ICS people boss over our technical officers. They are picking the brains of our technical officers. Thus we have developed, what we call, intellectual plagiarism. That is about economy.

Now I come to the real point, that is, what we should do. The area of cultivation should never be increased. We should go in for intensive cultivation. That is my first point. We have already 41 per cent of land under cultivation. And even our Minister said the other day, while he was speaking in Dehra Dun, that we should reduce it to 33 per cent. What are we doing about that? There should be a balance in nature. We should not have more than 33 per cent of land under cultivation, as the hon. Minister has said. The formula is one-third, one-third, one-third. That is, one-third will be under cultivation, one-third under forest, and one-third fallow which should be recouped. He quoted even Mao Tse-tung of China to say that that should be the ratio.

13.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

About forest, we must remember that it is the foster mother of agriculture. We go in for cutting the forests. Whenever we want anything, whether it is for industrialisation or for agriculture, we go in for cutting the forests. The tree is the emblem of humility. Even when we cut down the tree, the tree gives shade. But in our vandalism we have created the desert by cutting down the trees. That is what is happening today. If you go to certain parts of the country, you will see that there is a massacre of trees. In my part of the country, namely West Bengal, you will find near the railway stations heaps and piles of trees gathered. And the climate is changing, because of the disappearance of forest, the foster mother of agriculture. **Why?** because if there is no forest, the climate will change; there will be no rainfall, there will be soil erosion, and all sorts of things will happen. Therefore, for the sake of climate, rainfall, flood control and all these things we must have the necessary amount of afforestation. But we are working like vandals now.

If you go to Europe you will find that there is **41 per cent.** of the land under forest there. In North America it is 32·3 per cent. in Central and South America 38·9 per cent, in the U.S.S.R. 45 per cent. and in Japan 67 per cent, whereas in India it is barely 22 per cent—nearly 22 per cent.

We should follow Japan. Our aim should not be to increase the area of cultivation but to double or treble the production from the same area. That should be the point we should aim at. Japan was a deficit country in food, but Japan became a surplus country. As regards rice Japan had to import it from other countries. But Japan planned its agriculture endeavour so well that they are able to send rice now to other countries. It is surplus today. Japan has 67 per cent. under forests Sub-marginal soils and wastes are not economic. They should be left to remain fallow so that they can be recouped. It would be better to put them under forests. The humus which is very necessary for soil regeneration would be added to the soil. Even industrialised Germany, after the Second War, has put even cultivated land under forests. Why? Forests in perpetuity give finished products like plastic wood and this is much more remunerative than foodcrops. In such an industrialised country like Germany, the percentage of land under forests is much more than we have. It is more than 40 per cent. Unlike coal and petroleum, forest is a renewable wealth. According to the Third Five Year Plan,—I have no time; I can read out; I have books here—we require 4·5 million tons of industrial wood annually. It would be 9.5 million tons in 1975. Four hundred million tons of cowdung, that is equivalent to 60 million tons of firewood is being burnt annually. If we burn all our cowdung, how can we give any humus to our soil? How can we grow more food? This is an absurd thing. There will be a shortage of firewood to the extent of 100 million tons annually by 1975. This is the calculation in the Third Five Year Plan. The hon. Minister will have to fight with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission says all this. What they actually do is this. In 1947-48, we had 217 million acres under foodgrains. In 1958-59 they increased it to 273 million acres. The cultivated area was increased by 56 million acres. The total area sown today is 327 million acres. In the Third Plan period, it will be increased to 335 million acres. It is again increased by 8 million acres. Also, the culturable waste land today is 47 million acres. That would be reduced at the end of the Third Plan period to 41 million acres. All these 6 million acres should have gone to afforestation.

Soil erosion must be stopped. One-fourth of our land, that is 200 million acres, is suffering from soil erosion. Afforestation is an investment as I said just now. But, the main

[Shri H. P. Chatterjee]

thing is that it helps to stop soil erosion which is the biggest problem of the day. Every year, thousands of acres are physically lost due to erosion in our vast country. This is not the end, because, sand is deposited lower down engulfing further and more valuable tracts. That is, it is working havoc in both ways. The lower down portion is also destroyed. Soil conservation is an imperative necessity in the river valleys. Already we have spent on dams Rs. 700 crores. At the end of the Third Plan period, it will go up to Rs. 1000 crores, mind you. Therefore, proper steps in afforestation and soil conservation are essential. Dr. R. M. Gorrie has calculated that the life of the Panchet dam—I have got the books and the calculation; as I have no time, I shall not be able to read all that—will be 25 to 32 years only and suitably others have calculated that the life of the Bhakra dam to be 30 years only. If we do not stop soil erosion there, deluge will follow. Floods will appear hundred fold in intensity. This happened in the T. V. A. This happened in Japan. They had to rebuild their dams after making arrangements for afforestation. In the T.V.A. they have at least 30 per cent under forest. Dr. Gorrie has given a scheme for D.V.C. But, the Central Government has paid no head to that. In 15 years, by spending Rs. 19.16 crores, he says that—even in the tenth year—there will be a profit of Rs. 1 1|2 crores. This has not been given effect to. In my opinion, whenever we go in for any river valley project, 10 per cent of the money should be earmarked for afforestation. For fighting soil erosion, we must employ a Civil conservation corps under Army officers as Roosevelt did in the U.S.A. in 1933. We copy so many things from America. They are bad things. We do not copy their good things. That is the difficulty.

A cautious and scientific use of fertilisers should be made. There is a craze for putting as much fertilisers as possible anywhere and everywhere. That should not be done. This is a tropical country, you must not forget that. There is difference between the European climate and the Indian climate. That is a temperate climate. There, the soil texture does not break so easily. Here, it breaks very quickly. For four months, we have tropical rains, heavy showers followed by draught for several months. There, the rainfall is distributed throughout the year. What happened in America, in the U.S.A.? In the southern portion and the western portion of the U.S.A., millions of acres of land they have lost because of the use of so much of fertilisers. Bennett has calculated that 400 million dollars are lost annually from soil erosion. Billions they are spending now to recoup the soil. We are a poor country. We cannot do that. You must not go in for fertilisers anywhere and everywhere. This craze is very wrong. Dudley Stamp, another authority, has said that in Colonial Africa, in the south and east, by the use of tractors for groundnut cultivation, they have lost all the land and they have turned it into a desert so to say. I should not go in to more details. Now, I shall speak on another subject, that is cattle. How much time I have taken, Sir. I should not come in the way of others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 17 minutes.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Then, I have time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Eight minutes.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Three minutes will do. With regard to cattle, culling is very necessary. In India, according to the 1956 census, we find that the number of cows is 16 crores and buffaloes 4½ crores. One fourth of the world's entire population of cows and buffaloes is in India. But, we have the lowest milk yield in India, so to say. A cow here gives

400 pounds per lactation and a she-buffalo only 1,100 pounds. In the West, a cow gives 5,000 pounds and a she-buffalo 5,000 pounds. We are in a vicious circle. The cow is not economic. Therefore, nobody takes proper care of the cow. Unless and until you take proper care of the cow, it will never be economic. It is a vicious circle. In a nutshell, I should say that good feeding and good breeding—these two things should be attended to if you want to regenerate our cows. We should also have rotational pastures. In New Zealand and Australia, they have done it. In lands where they cannot grow foodgrains, they grow very good luguminous grass. In New Zealand and Australia, when the White settlers went there, they found good local legumes there. By a mixture of legumes and grass, they have built nice pastures. They have done away with concentrate feeding. These legumes are very nitrogenous. We can also do the same thing. We have land for that. In the waste lands where we cannot grow foodgrains, we can go in for these legumes. That would fertilise the soil and at the same time, feed our cows. That should be done. The first thing is culling. So many animals should not be kept. Then, good feeding and good breeding. For good food, we must grow good fodder. Fodder crops must be grown. Where there is no pasture available, stall feeding must be done.

Another thing is, we should lay stress on cows. As Mahatma Gandhi asked to do. But we are now going in for buffaloes. Buffaloes are put in the cattle category. I have been to Array, and what I found to my utter dismay was that there were only buffaloes and buffaloes there, and only very few cows.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about goats?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: That is a different thing altogether. That is for my hon. friend.

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Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is for all of us.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: They look like my hon. friend.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In what way?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Let my hon. friend please excuse me. Let him not interrupt me, because I have only very little time at my disposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I only wanted to help my hon. friend.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I thank him very much for it.

I do not know whether our Ministers and others take buffalo's milk, and, therefore, they have developed such fine brains. I do not know about this planning and other things. But I would say that we should go in for cows. I have toured Anand, and I found there about 34,000 buffaloes. For cultivating they import bullocks there. They have no cows of their own. What a fine thing it is that they must cultivate their fields with imported bullocks, for there are no cows there to produce the bullocks. The point is that we must have cows for dual purpose.

Take, for instance, the Hariana cow which is a dual purpose cow. I have some experience of this, in West Bengal I manage a charitable Trust farm which has got the first prizes in cattle show. If you see the progeny you will see what a good quantity of milk can a heifer give when in calf, and how powerful the bullocks can be. In fact, I would rather prefer to look at that bull than the engine manufactured at the Chittaranjan. Such a fine herd I have grown there, and others in my State also have grown. But that breed has not been exploited. In fact, it was the cows that came from West Bengal which got the first prize in Delhi. This is what Dr. Sikka, the consultant also says in regard to this matter. Even if you go to Australia, and see Queens-

[Shri H. P. Chatterjee]

land, Gutton and other places, you will find that they have the same climate there as we have here in West Bengal. So, the question is not so much of climate as of feeding. In our country, we would not feed the cow, but we want the milk all right. How can that be possible?

With all respect to those persons who are worshippers of the 'mother cow' I would say that they should pay more attention to the cow, they should at least feed the cow and not kill the cow by not feeding her.

Anyway, there is one practice which must be stopped in this respect. We should not take our cows and leave them for grazing in the jungle or in the forests. That is a thing which is generally advocated, but that is very wrong. Over-grazing must be stopped, because it leads to so much of soil erosion; over-grazing and trampling by the cows in the forest areas leads to soil erosion. So, over-grazing must be stopped, and, so, we should not take the cows into the forests and let them loose there. That kind of practice must be stopped. You may sterilise them, you may put them in pinjrapoles or do whatever you like to reduce their number, but you should not allow this kind of thing to happen; otherwise, the cows will eat away all the food that is being produced in the country.

In conclusion, I would say that all our endeavour in regard to increase in afforestation should be on a war footing and not in the way in which the Administration is doing it. Otherwise, we shall not be able to realise our plan to increase afforestation to 33 per cent. We cannot plan for it in the Krishi Bhavan or in the Parliament House or in the Ministers' quarters. These places may be big places, but our efforts here would not give us what we want. We must send our officers to all those places where the forest resources are denuded, and we should increase afforestation there on a war footing.

Finally, I would make an appeal that you should take the advice of the technical officers and not the junta of administrators. They should not pick the brains of the technical officers but see that these technical officers are on their feet, not at Delhi or Calcutta or in the big towns, but in the fields. Why should they be here in these big cities? Why should they not be in the fields to look after the work of afforestation? I wonder if soil conservation could be brought about by men sitting here in Delhi or in Calcutta; it is all bosh and nonsense, and with this sort of thing, we cannot progress at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chandak from Madhya Pradesh. The hon. Member is not here. Now, Maharajkumar Brij Raj Singh.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Let those people who have given their names rise in their seats, and they may be called upon to speak.

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah (Jhalawar): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry and say something about particular things like soil erosion. We are very happy that much has been done in this respect and much has been accomplished, but the efforts in regard to this particular problem, in my humble opinion, touch only the fringe and not the problem itself. In the light of the vast changes, the meaning of the various projects that we have implemented for soil conservation is lost if we cannot tackle the problem at its root. For, I think that soil conservation is very essential for agricultural land and for the prosperity of our land in general.

Just as the problem of the growing birth-rate in India is a vast problem and it impedes our economic growth, similarly, I think that the growing problem of erosion in land is something to be taken note of seriously.

In the particular area from where I come, the land is run by several big rivers and small rivers and rivulets. I think the erosion problem in the Kotah Division of East Rajasthan has particularly to be taken note of, because all these rivers create ravines, such as the Chambal ravines which are very well noted and of ill-fame for harbouring the dacoits of the regions on the borderland between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In my opinion, the erosion in our part of the world has increased during the last ten or fifteen years, and though efforts are being made to check this erosion, I feel in all humility that some more stress should be laid by Government to see what more can be done and how it can be done.

One of the reasons I feel for the increase of this erosion is the slightly wrong policy regarding the allotment of agricultural land. In the absence of any vocation to earn a living, people have come to regard agriculture as a sole job where they can earn their living. And this outlook has been extended to give every piece of waste land for cultivation. I do not agree with the policy that every wasteland available should be used as culturable agricultural land. As we all know, India is growing by leaps and bounds with regard to the population, which means more mouths to feed, and more people in the area to be fed. Therefore, the demand for land increases, and people go and take up any strip of land which is available, whether it is meant to be cultivated or not, they go and cultivate it nevertheless.

I think one of the ways to check this, I would say, unhealthy practice is to impress on the people the need to have some vocations other than agriculture as a means of living. Government should consider this particular aspect and create more vocations for the people so that they do not depend solely on agriculture as their means of subsistence.

The other point which I want to refer to is the problem of the marginal lands. This land which is termed as marginal land is sometimes, I think, wrongly allotted to people for agricultural purposes out of some misplaced sympathy to landless people. I quite agree that people who are landless should be given land for cultivation. But to give these marginal lands between rivers and the fields, which are absolutely necessary to check erosion, is, I think, not the correct policy. We would welcome if land is given elsewhere, and a spirit of pioneering is inspired amongst the people of this part. There are many new tracts coming into agricultural land, under the Rajasthan Canal project and other projects. So these marginal lands should be kept as buffer zones between the fields, the ravines and the rivers. Otherwise, by cultivating on these marginal lands, you remove all the shrubs, plants, small and big trees, whatever they are. Then what happens is that rains comes and washes down the land, and erosion which could be checked, advances by inches every year. Something should be done with regard to this matter to save valuable land from being washed down the drain every monsoon season.

Then I would suggest that the existing revenue records should be surveyed with this point in view so that the present policy of allotting wasteland as culturable land should be reconsidered, and if there is some point in favour of what I am saying, it should be looked into and implemented. I think it is very essential that this should be looked into and if it can be done, it should be done at the earliest possible time.

The other point I wanted to make is about the *medh bandi* programme. It has been much advertised that this programme is very successful. I do say that to some extent it is successful, but in practice, if you visit and see my part of the country, this strip of land between the fields is also not

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kept up. People all over India, if not in Rajasthan, in my part of the country in particular, have a tendency nowadays to cultivate even this strip of land, leaving no such strip which should in practice be there. This also aggravates the problem of soil erosion, because by drainage of water, much valuable soil is lost.

There is another point which needs looking into. In the days before the integration of the States, in my parts there used to be a department called *mahekma bandath*. That means that it was a department looking after the erection and repair of small bunds on the fields to check the flow of floods during the monsoon. These bunds exist in parts of Kotah. But for the last 14 years or so, there is no department actually looking after this. I would say that these bunds do have a useful role in helping the farmer. We are all trying to do something to make the lot of the common man better than what it is. If these bunds which have not been repaired for the last 14—15 years are entrusted to some department, whether the PWD or the agricultural department or any other department, and if it is prepared at least to attend to the old bunds which are decaying and are not in use—if not construct more of these bunds—, it will help the farmer.

One of the causes leading to erosion has been the considerable increase in the number of goats in our area. We read that in certain parts our neighbouring countries, they have been banned by order. I do not know how far that has succeeded. But something should be done to look into this problem because goats, in particular, are a very destructive type of animal. They are very useful in feeding people and giving milk, but if you look at the other side of the picture, they eat up every green plant, shrub, or any vegetaion. They tend to destroy plant life which is very useful on these strips of land in holding back erosion.

Another connected problem is the scarcity of fuel wood in our parts. As we all know, the poor people have to have some sort of fuel to burn their cooking fire. In the absence of any other fuel, they cut down or uproot any available plant which is useful for fuel purposes. This particular habit has tended to aggravate in India, at least I can certainly say about my part of the country from my own experience. Fuel wood scarcity has a lot to do with the growth of erosion; when people ruthlessly uproot trees and use them as fuel wood, the banks of rivers on which these trees grow become bare, thereby allowing no new tree to come up. Thus the problem of erosion is aggravated. There is no remedy for it, because they must have fuel. That is a legitimate demand. In the absence of fuel, there is nothing left for them but to clandestinely go and cut this vegetation.

We have read something about a gas plant that provides gas for cooking purposes, run on cowdung. This should be experimented by Government first in big villages with, say, a populatoin of 2,000. If found successful there, Government should give *taccavi* or some such sort of assistance for installing such plants in some small villages, whereby the common man can have some fuel and will not have to use up our precious vegetation so very essential for checking erosion.

Another thing which is very useful is the construction of bunds by Government to check erosion. It is very good to see on paper that there are such schemes, but when they run across some obstacles in practice, is the fact that the schemes prove too expensive for the villagers. The villages have to pay some share out of the expenses. I do not know the exact percentage. But they have to contribute a share before the Government agrees to erect the bunds. This contribution by the villagers is very

heavy. They cannot afford it. Government must look into this matter and see that the share of the villagers is not too expensive. Even if the villagers are prepared to pay for it, it is beyond their capacity to do so.

The other point I wanted to touch is this is, that in parts of tehsils Ramganjmandi, Chechat and Patan, I am very happy to note that rural electrification is progressing at a fast pace. What I want to stress here is that if the power that is made available to the villagers to consume lies idle without the villagers using it for irrigation purposes under this scheme, then, no useful purpose would be served by that power. I would urge on the Minister to look into it and grant some sort of *taccavi* loans, specially for this purpose, so that the villagers can benefit by installing pumps in their wells and using them for the production of more food crops.

Another point which I would like to say is about the preservation of wild life. We have seen that in the last few years this problem has grown very much in importance and much has been written, said and done through the Weld Life Board of India and the various State Boards. But, in practice, I find that very little happens. The progress made is very slow because the law is such that even if poachers or the people who destroy forests and wild life are caught, nothing happens in the way it should happen.

I know of a particular case when I happened to be with the then Chief Minister of Rajasthan and the present Lieut. Governor of Himachal Pradesh. We caught, rather the authorities caught, some poachers in the sanctuary itself. But the case dragged on for one year and in the end nothing came out of it excepting that they were fined a nominal sum and the gun was restored back and the case fizzled out. So, there should be some provision in the law, especially regarding these poachers. I would say that the poachers are not always the village people; but they happen to be very respectable people with means to fight the cases. I would request that something tangible comes out of this.

In the end, I would say that this erosion problem should be looked into very seriously than it is done at present.

Shri U. N. Dhebar (Rajkot): Sir I propose to speak upon animal husbandry. It is a far cry from iron, steel and coal to animal husbandry. The realistic situation, however, in the country obliges me to draw the attention of the House to the emphasis that is needed on this special problem of the development of animal husbandry.

India needs between 30 million to 40 million horse-power a day, for traction purposes in the agricultural field. That means, we need about 7 crores of bullocks; and an annual replacement of about one crore of them. Our milk supply is the poorest in the world. We produce 25 million tons as against our present need, at the rate of 10 ounces per head, per day, of 50 million tons. Even at 10 ounces per day, per head, India would be at the bottom of the countries milk yield, with England with the large yield of 40 ounces per day nearly. Then, we need, as the Transport and Communications Minister just now said, bullock power for transport purposes. We need manure, something like 40 crores of tons of organic manure in the year.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you mean fertilizer or ordinary manure?

Shri U. N. Dhebar: Ordinary manure—cowdung.

I say that with all this, the amount of attention that is being paid by the country and by the State Governments to this branch of our investe-

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capital in the form of livestock is practically nil. Whenever there is a shortage of coal, iron or steel or electricity, we hear the vocal elements in this House also coming forward with all their strength and taking the Ministers to task. But, we do not know the condition of the people, nearly 4 crores of them, who are engaged in this business of animal husbandry.

This is not the fault of anybody. This is the fault of the climate in the country. We have all too soon felt the need of industrialisation so much that we have forgotten that we are an agrarian country principally, and we are going to remain as such, whatever efforts the Government of India and the State Governments in the country may make for a long time. I think so because there is a situation in the country which, if it is realistically examined, whether it is from the point of view of hunger or employment, calls for a realistic approach.

You will be surprised to see, in the Second Five Year Plan, a paragraph on this issue. It says:

> "Despite the large population in 1950-51, the net value of livestock products amounted to only Rs. 664 crores or 16 per cent of the income from agriculture."

That is, animal husbandry contributed 16 per cent of the national income from agriculture. I have not got the figures at the moment. But, I have reliable information that in 1935, at the time of the time of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the figure of income from this source was estimated at Rs. 1,000 crores. So, from 1935 to 1950, the income from this source appears to have gone down. Subsequently, steps have been taken and in the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods, the income has gone up from Rs. 664 crores to something like Rs. 890 crores. But, whether it is employment or whether it is satisfying the needs of the country in the field of agriculture, I must observe that enough attention is not being paid to this branch.

14 hrs.

There is a complaint in the Third Plan that the development of animal husbandry during the first two Plans suffered from several limitations; some of them were of a continuing nature such as large proportion of uneconomic and surplus cattle, deficient nutrition and shortage of breeding bulls. These are four statements, one contradicting the other. On the one hand, the Plan says there is a large proportion of uneconomic cattle. On the other hand it says, "deficient nutrition". Nutrition has a connection with the economy of cattle and the tragedy we have in this country is, we are decrying this source of our country's wealth, namely, animal husbandry, although we are providing only 66 per cent of its nutritive needs. We are short to the extent of 33 per cent of the nutrition for the cattle wealth of India.

Then there is the second statement in the Plan: there is a large proportion of surplus cattle. I fail to understand this in the Plan. We need seven crores of bullocks; we have got only 6·5 crores of bullocks according to the 1956 census. We need five crores of cows if we want to supply one crore of bullock power every year. We have only 4·5 crores of cows. I do not understand how we have come to the conclusion that we are surplus in cattle wealth in India.

The report on the marketing of cattle of India in 1946 makes this observation:

> 'India is not the most densely populated country in the world nor has she a high ratio of cattle to human population unlike countries important for stock raising."

It is forgotten that in an agricultural country we have the duty to provide traction power for agriculture. Is it conceived by anybody with any idea of our country's economy that we can run our agriculture through tractorisation? If we want to go over to tractorisation we shall need nearly 40 lakhs of medium-sized tractors and a replacement, every year, of something like five lakhs of tractors. India has not the resources, nor the Indian farmer who is expected to do this has the resources to undertake agriculture through tractorisation. There are six crores of agriculturists in India. Out of them, nearly 57 per cent have only holdings of less than five acres each. Can they ever purchase tractors? Therefore, the only source of motive power available to this country is bullock power, and therefore, I cannot understand the statement that we are surplus in cattle wealth. The real difficulty is that we are short of cattle foods—cattle feeds and cattle fodder.

If we see the figures of investments in the first three Plans on this head, we shall be surprised. In the first Plan, on animal husbandry, the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 crores. Yesterday, our hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh was saying that we wanted four aircraft and that the Central Government was prepared to spare, although it was not provided in the third Plan, a sum of Rs. 7 crores. During the whole of the first Five Year Plan, all that we spent on animal husbandry was Rs. 7 crores. In the second Five Year Plan period, we spent about Rs. 21 crores on animal husbandry and Rs. 12 crores on dairying. In the third Plan, we have a provision of Rs. 90 crores —about Rs. 34 crores for animal husbandry and Rs. 56 crores for dairying.

A little study that I have been able to make on this problem during the course of the last year and a half has made an impression upon me and I would suggest that if we really want to lift our agriculture from the ruts in which it is lying today—it is not merely a question of animal husbandry—if we want to intensify our agriculture, we will have to raise our traction power. That means the capacity of the bullocks. And we shall not be able to do that unless we raise or strengthen the capacity of the mother of agriculture, that is, the cow. If agriculture is the base of the country's economy, the cow is the mother of agriculture. You cannot think of agriculture unless you have a prosperous cow. My suggestion, therefore, to the Government would be to review kindly the allocation under the head 'Animal Husbandry' from this point of view.

I fear very much that once we have taken to the intensification of agriculture, there will come a point in the third year of the third Five Year Plan or the fourth year of the third Five Year Plan when we shall be short of bullock power. As I said, if you will examine the figures and the shortage of bullock power in Maharashtra, even now you will be convinced that the fear I am expressing on the floor of this House is not unfounded. Maharashtra today is short of bullock power to the extent of 25 per cent. I am sorry to say that we are building this country upon a superstructure which itself is weak. Unless the agrarian base is strong, this country will not be economically sound and strong. Industry will produce goods but industry will not produce foodgrains. If you want our agriculture to progress, it is the bounden duty of this House to study this aspect of the problem as to how to strengthen the base of agriculture. The base of agriculture is organic manure on the one side and traction power on the other. Without these two, you cannot think of intensive agriculture.

My second plea to the Government would be not to treat this department of animal husbandry as a side-show of agriculture only. It has a role to play in building up the economy of

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the country, and it will not be able to play that role unless animal husbandry receives the concentrated attention, just as irrigation is receiving concentrated attention, of the country.

My third plea to the Government will be this. Now, much is left on the scrore of animal husbandry to the State Governments. The State Governments have many other problems. One of the biggest problems facing the State Governments is how to find money for social services. Some of the State Governments are spending as much as 20 to 25 per cent of their budget on education and about five to seven per cent of their budget on health. The Central Government will have to be liberal to the State Governments in relation to animal husbandry. Otherwise, what is happening today is, whenever there is a cut, the first department which suffers the cut is the department of animal husbandry.

Finally, my plea to the Government would be on this score that the country does not realise the importance of animal husbandry, because there is a vital link between the climate that we create in the country and the realities of the situation in the country. We are creating a climate of industrialisation in the country before the country is ready for agricultural intensification. The Scandinavian countries, which are industrial, are also agriculturally strong. They give importance to this branch of animal husbandry. The children are taught in schools about the importance and the role of cattle wealth in the country. In our schools today, the children are being taught for industrialisation. Undoubtedly that is very necessary. But there is no education being given to the children of the country about this aspect of the country's economy. A place must be found for animal husbandry in our educational system also.

It is a tragedy of the Indian situation and I cannot help remarking it here. The tragedy of the Indian situation is that we are trying to be moderns, even ultra-moderns, when our economy is still in the realm of 18th and 19th century. We are so much after things and things produced from things that we forget the basic needs. A biological human being can be strong only when you put in something in the human being in the nature of healthy food in sufficient quantity. It is that which India lacks today. We are going fast towards money economy.

My request to the Government of India is that the Government attend to this problem as an urgent problem. There is a lag in the production of sufficient number of bullocks. Whether there is irrigation or not, if sufficient number of bullocks are not there, your agriculture will suffer. If agriculture suffers, prices will go up. When prices go up, your economy suffers. So, a chain reaction will set in.

I have intervened in the debate just to draw the attention of the Government to the crying need of the hour and that crying need of the hour is that as agriculture is the base of the country's economy, cow and bullock power has to be provided in sufficient quantity in order to strengthen that base.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय खाद्यान्न और कृषि की मांगों पर बोलते समय ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे देश की ओर से किसान से मांग ही मांग है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि देश चाहता है कि किसान ज्यादा अन्न पैदा करे, ज्यादा अन्न दे उसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि किसान की भी देश से मांग ही मांग है। उसकी हालत आज जैसी बन रही है, उस में कहा नहीं जा सकता है कि उसको क्या क्या चाहिये और यह बताया नहीं जा सकता है कि

काश्तकार की क्या क्या जरूरतें हैं । बहुत सारी बातें उस में हैं । हम अगर गौर से देखें तो खाद्यान्न और कृषि दो अलग अलग चीजें नहीं रह जाती हैं । ये दोनों एक ही चीज है । अगर एक चीज को हम सुधार लें तो दूसरी चीज अपने आप उपलब्ध हो जाती है ।

खेती की समस्या को अगर हम अलग अलग हिस्सों में बांटें तो हर हिस्से में कुछ न कुछ कमी दिखाई देती है । मैं समझता हूं कि खेती की समस्या के हम तीन चार टुकड़े बना सकते हैं, उसके लिये तीन चार चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है । सब से पहले हमें देखना होगा कि जलवायु हमारे देश में कैसी है । दूसरे हमें यह देखना होगा कि जमीन की किस्म कौन सी है । तीसरे हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे यहां सिंचाई के साधन क्या हैं । चौथे हम किस शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हैं, खेती के लिये । इसके बाद हमें देखना होगा कि ढुलाई के साधन क्या हैं और आखिरी बात जो हमें देखनी होगी यह है कि बाजार, यानी बिक्री के हमारे साधन क्या हैं ।

इन सभी हिस्सों पर अगर हम अलग अलग विचार करें तो मालूम होगा कि हर हिस्से में हमारी व्यवस्था की कमी है । जहां तक जलवायु का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दुस्तान का काश्तकार जलवायु के बारे में इतना कुछ जान चुका है जितना कि आपके एक्सपर्ट नहीं जानते और न ही वे उसको शायद बतलाने की स्थिति में हैं । उसे मालूम है कि किस समय उसे क्या बोना है, कौन सी फसल उसके खेती के लिये उपयुक्त है और किस से उसे थोड़ा लाभ हो सकेगा, देश को थोड़ा लाभ हो सकेगा ।

दूसरी चीज जमीन की किस्म की आती है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह गौर करें कि बड़ी बड़ी अनुसंधानशालायें खोलने से, बड़ी बड़ी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोलने से काश्तकार को कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाता है । अगर वह अपने खेत की मिट्टी की जांच करवाना चाहे तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसके लिये साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । पहले तो उसे कोई जरूरत होती नहीं थी इसकी क्योंकि वह अपने जानवरों के गोबर की खाद बनाता था और प्रकृति ने उसे एक ऐसी चीज गोबर के रूप में दे रखी थी कि जिससे सारी ताकतें जमीन की जमीन को मिल जाया करती थीं । लेकिन आज नई खादों का आविष्कार हुआ है । ब्लाक के अधिकारीगण जा कर उसे समझाते हैं कि अमोनियम सल्फेट डालो, यह डालो और वह डालो । जब इस तरह की चीज डाली जाती है तो देखना यह होगा कि जिस जमीन में जिस प्रकार की कमी है, उसको पूरा कैसे किया जाए और किस प्रकार की खाद डाली जाये ताकि हमारी जमीन की पैदावार नहीं बल्कि पैदावार करने की शक्ति घटने न पाये, बल्कि बढ़े । यह हो सकता है कि नई प्रकार की खाद डाल कर हम एक साल या दो सालों के लिये पैदावार अधिक कर लें । लेकिन देखना यह होगा कि उस पैदावार को लेने के बाद हमने अपनी जमीन की शक्ति में बढ़ौतरी की है या उसको घटाया है । इसके लिये बड़े बड़े रिसर्च सेंटर खोलने से काम नहीं चल सकेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि ब्लाक लेवेल्ज पर छोटे छोटे रिसर्च सैंटर्ज हों जोकि काश्तकार को बता सकें कि अमुक प्रकार की खाद उस के लिये जरूरी है और वह किस मात्रा में उसे डालनी है ।

तीसरी चीज सिंचाई के साधनों की आती है । जहां तक सिंचाई के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसी बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हमारी सरकार बना रही है, उनको देख कर तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे इन स्कीमों का केन्द्रीकरण करने वह जा रही है । भाखड़ा नंगल बना लिया और इसी प्रकार की और योजनाओं को पूरा कर लिया गया है । हर तरफ बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को केवल

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

देख कर खेतीहर को अधिक फायदा नहीं हो सकता है । इसका कारण स्पष्ट है । हमें देखना होगा कि बड़ी योजना और छोटी योजना में कितना अन्तर होता है । बड़ी योजना में बड़ा रुपया चाहिये, बड़ी जमीन चाहिये । अगर उसके लिये रुपया नहीं है तो विदेश रुपया हमें दे देते हैं । लेकिन जहां तक जमीन का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो हमें विदेश ला के नहीं दे देंगे । हम बनायेंगे उन्हें ऐसी जगह पर जहां काश्त के लिये पानी बहुत ज्यादा अवश्य हो, और काश्त की ही धरती पर हम उसका निर्माण करेंगे और बड़े बड़े भूभाग उसके नीचे डूब जायेंगे । फिर हमें जरूरत होगी एक्सपर्टस की, और हमें बाहर से एक्सपर्टस मंगाने पड़ेंगे । तब कहीं हमारी योजना एक लम्बी अवधि में, एक लम्बा खर्च करने के बाद और लम्बी चौड़ी जमीन को हड़पने के बाद तैयार होती है, और तैयार होने के बाद भी वह पानी समय से देगी, ऐसी कोई शर्त नहीं है । आज की जो नहरें हैं उनके बारे में निवेदन करूंगा कि वे सब बड़ी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ही बनी हैं, पर उनसे देश के काश्तकार को कोई अधिक लाभ हो रहा हो, ऐसा कोई खेतिहर कहने को तैयार नहीं होगा । सदा यह होता चला आया है कि खेती इस आशा पर काश्तकार करता है कि नहरें हैं । जब भी कभी कोई ब्लाक अधिकारी जाता है वह सदा बतलाता है कि तुम को जून में चारा बोना चाहिये । अरे भाई, क्यों नहीं बोते ? तुम्हारी ऐक्शन कमेटी है, नहर है, तुम्हें समय से पानी मिलेगा, जरूर मिलेगा । पर कभी हो नहीं पाता । कहीं अगर छोटी सी ब्रीच हो गई तो लम्बी चौड़ी खेती समाप्त हो गई । भारी भारी योजनाओं में अगर थोड़ी सी दरार पड़ गई तो करोड़ों अरबों बीघे जमीन के मालिक मुंह देखते रह जाते हैं । अक्सर यह देखने में आता है । वाटर लागिंग की समस्यायें इन्हीं बड़ी योजनाओं के कारण हमारे देश में उत्पन्न होती हैं । उन के वरअक्स अगर हम छोटी योजनाओं को देखें तो छोटी योजनाओं में थोड़ा रुपया और अपने देश के ही साधन पर्याप्त होते हैं । यहां के मैकेनिक पर्याप्त होते हैं । जगह घेरने का कोई भी सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । हर काश्तकार अपने खेत के लिये छोटा सा कुआं बनाये या बोरिंग करे तो वह जगह बरबाद नहीं होती। उसके बिगड़ जाने पर भी देश को कोई बड़ा भारी धक्का नहीं लगता । एक काश्तकार की अगर थोड़ी सी जमीन उस की अपनी लापरवाही के कारण रह गई तो वह शिकायत करने नहीं जायेगा, दूसरे धक्का भी बिल्कुल नहीं लगेगा । फिर देखिये कि उनके पानी का कितना उपयोग होता है । मैंने जो कुछ पढ़ कर देखा है उससे मालूम पड़ता है कि बड़ी योजनाओं में ५५ से ६० प्रतिशत तक ही पानी सिंचाई के उपयोग में आता है । छोटी योजनाओं में ९० से ९५ प्रतिशत तक पानी काश्तकार अपने ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग में लाता है । मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसी हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें हमें छोटी योजनाओं की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

तीसरी चीज आती है कि कौनसी शक्ति से हम खेती करते हैं । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जितने पैसों के ट्रैक्टर हम हिन्दुस्तान में मंगा लेते हैं उतने पैसे बेकार जाते हैं, ऐसा मेरा मत नहीं है, वह तो उपयोगी ही होते हैं । उनसे बड़ी खेतियां होती हैं । पर एक लालच वह उत्पन्न करता है खेतिहरों के मन में । जहां पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ, ट्रैक्टर खरीदने की बात आई तो काश्तकार के मन में आता है कि इतने बड़े हाथी के लिये इतना बड़ा चारा भी चाहिये । मुझे अधिक जमीन किस प्रकार लेनी चाहिये ताकि हम बड़े ट्रैक्टर को पाल सकें । सुख मिलता है उन को । कहां पैदल चलना और कहां सीट पर बैठ कर चलना, कहां बैलों के लिये चारा तलाश करना और कहां फुर्र से डीजल इंजिन के ऊपर बैठ कर चल दिये । बड़ा सुख है । उस सुख को बनाये रखने के लिये काश्तकार को सूझता

है कि येन केन प्रकारेण बेईमानी करो, चोरी करो, कुछ करो, अधिक जमीन मिलनी ही चाहिये ताकि यह सुख उससे छिनने न पाये। जब इतनी सुविधायें मिल जाती हैं तो बड़े बड़े सेठ साहूकार भी दौड़ पड़ते हैं कि अरे, अब तो बड़ा आसान हो गया। एक बड़ा ट्रैक्टर लिया और यहां से वहां तक जमीन अपने काबू में आ सकती है। इस तरह से उनकी लालच चलती है। उनका पेशा नहीं है खेती। वह खेती को उस श्रद्धा से नहीं कर सकते जैसे कि एक खेतिहर करता है। पर सुख सुविधायें और और अन्न की पैदावार उनको आकर्षित करती है और वे बड़े बड़े फार्म बनाने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं। दोनों ओर हमें देखने होंगे। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा, जैसा कि हमारे डेबर साहब ने अभी कहा, कि भारतवर्ष के लिये इन नये साधनों की उतनी आवश्यकता नहीं है। शायद हो, मैं नहीं कह सकता, पर इतनी नहीं है जितना उनकी ओर हम लोग अभी ध्यान दे रहे हैं। हमें ध्यान देना है अपनी साधारण बैल वाली शक्ति की ओर। इससे हमें और भी भी बहुत से लाभ हैं।

चौथी चीज आती है कि हम अपने अनाज को कहां ले जायें। कहां से हमें उसके सही पैसे मिलें? इसमें एक लम्बा ब्यौरा है, कई प्रकार की चीजें हैं। खाद्यान्न अलग हैं और पैसे वाली क्राप अलाहदा हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उन को मैं अलग लूंगा। फिर भी बैलों से ढोकर ले जाने के लिये सड़कें चाहियें या कोई और साधन चाहियें जिसमें हम किराये पर अपनी चीजों को ले जा सकें। ऐसे साधन अभी हमारी सरकार खेतिहरों को उपलब्ध नहीं कर पाई है। ऐसा करने से पहले यह भी सोचना होगा कि अगर हम सड़कें बनायें तो इस प्रकार की सड़कें न हों कि उन से भी हमारी परेशानी बढ़ जाये जैसे कि बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं से बढ़ गई हैं। खैर, यह एक टैक्निकल मामला है, आप अच्छी तरह समझ सकते हैं कि कैसे हमें करना होगा इस मामले में, कैसे सड़कें बनानी होंगी, कैनाल के किनारे वाली सड़कें ज्यादा उपयोगी होंगी या सीधी सीधी मिलने वाली ज्यादा उपयोगी होंगी। यह हम को जमीन के लेवेल और वाटर लेवेल को देख कर बनानी होंगी। बहरहाल काश्तकार को सुविधा होनी चाहिये कि वह अपना गल्ला ले जाकर सही मार्केट में बेच सके।

अब सवाल आता है कि काश्तकार क्या क्या फसलें बोता है, किस ओर उस का ध्यान जाता है। कुदरती तौर पर आज सब से बड़ी समस्या जो काश्तकार के सामने है वह केवल अन्न की नहीं है। वह जो कुछ भी पैदा करता है उसमें से मोटा से मोटा अनाज हो, सस्ते से सस्ता अनाज हो, काश्तकार केवल उसको खाकर अपनी और अपनी औलाद की जिन्दगी पालता है। उसके सामने जो समस्या है वह और बाकी चीजों की है। कपड़े की है, लोहे की है, लकड़ी की, बरतनों की, हर प्रकार की दवाओं की, बच्चों को पढ़ाने के साधनों की है, इन सब चीजों की चिन्ता उसके सर पर सवार रहती है। इन सब जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये उसे मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि वह ऐसी फसलों को पैदा करे जिनसे उसे अधिक पैसा मिले। उसका ध्यान इस तरफ हो जाता है क्योंकि उसकी जरूरियात की चीजें महंगी होती चली जाती हैं दिन ब दिन। इसलिये उसका ध्यान अधिक अन्न उपजाओ की तरफ नहीं जाता, उसका ध्यान अधिक पैसा पैदा करो की तरफ जाता है। नतीजा यह निकलता है कि वह गन्ना पैदा करता है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान को गन्ने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि चीनी चाहिये ही नहीं। पर काश्तकार क्या करे? उसे तो गन्ना पैदा करना है। पैसा चाहिये क्योंकि और जरूरियात पूरी करनी हैं। वह तम्बाकू पैदा करता है। नहीं चाहिये तम्बाकू। तम्बाकू के बगैर हिन्दुस्तान मर नहीं जायेगा, मगर काश्तकार जरूर मर जायेगा क्योंकि उसे पैसा चाहिये अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा करने के लिये। वह पैदा करता है अफीम। मुमकिन है कि अफीम की हमें जरूरत हो, पर मैं समझता हूं कि अफीम

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

काश्तकार अपने लिये नहीं पैदा करता है । वह पैदा करता है पैसे के लिये । इन सब चीजों के रिटर्न्स देखिये । नतीजा यह निकलता है कि गेहूं, ज्वार, बाजरा, चना, जौ, इन सब चीजों का रकबा कम होता जाता है, ईख और हमारे कई कई इलाकों में जूट वगैरह भी है, या तम्बाकू, इन सब का रकबा बढ़ता चला जाता है, अफीम का रकबा, मैं समझता हूं, अधिक बढ़ता चला जाता है । मगर इसमें भी उसे पूरा रिटर्न्स मिलता है या नहीं, उसकी आशा पूरी होती है या नहीं ? फिर भी उसकी आशा पूरी नहीं होती । अगर वह गन्ना पैदा करता है तो उसको उसके लिये कितनी मेहनत करनी होती है यह मैं हाउस को बताना चाहता हूं कम से कम तीन महीने २४ घंटे लग के काश्तकार को खेत तैयार करना पड़ता है, उसके बाद बुवाई करने के बाद से फसल कटने तक कोई दिन काश्तकार का खाली नहीं जाएगा जब कि उसे कोई न कोई आपरेशन उस पर न करना हो । पूरे ११ महीने मेहनत करने के बाद उसको गन्ना नसीब होता है कितनी परेशानियों के बाद । न मालूम इस बीच में कितनी बार नहर का पानी खत्म होता है, कितनी बार नहर के पानी पर बारिश का पानी लग जाता है, कितनी बार ऐसा होता है कि वह खुदाई करने जा रहा है और पानी बरस जाता है । इसके बाद भी उसे क्या मिलता है यह आपके आंकड़े बता देंगे । जो आप काश्तकार को एक मन गन्ने का एक रुपया ११ आना देते हैं उसमें उसको कुछ बचता नहीं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक रुपया दस आना ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : तो उसमें काश्तकार को कोई विशेष सुविधा नहीं मिल जाती कि वह समझे कि मुझे इतना पैसा मिल गया चलो शादी विवाह कर डालो, या बच्चों के लिये कपड़े बना लो । और यह भाव भी उसको उस एरिया में मिलता है जिसको आप फैक्टरी एरिया कहते हैं । अगर वह उस फैक्टरी एरिया के एक कदम भी उधर चला गया तो मालूम है उसको क्या भाव मिलता है ? दस आने एक मन का । इसमें कोई चैलेंज करने की बात नहीं है । यह तो मेरे अपने सिर पर बीतती है । इसमें रत्ती भर भी गलती नहीं है ।

इधर फैक्टरी वाले अपने नाम वाण्ड भरवा लेते हैं, एक हजार, दो हजार, चार हजार या दस हजार मन का । उनका कोटा चलता है । उधर उसके पड़ौसी जो फैक्टरी एरिया से बाहर हैं वह छटपटाते हैं कि अपना गन्ना कहां ले जाएं । उनको दस आने मन मिलता है । अगर फैक्टरी एरिया वाले उनका गन्ना १२ आने मन पर ले लेते हैं तो वे उनके गुलाम हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि महाराज अगली बार भी हमारा थोड़ा सा गन्ना फैक्टरी में भेज दें । यह हालत है ।

अब फिर वही सवाल आता है । बड़े बड़े कारखाने बनाए जाते हैं । उनका तो थोड़ा एरिया होगा । उस चिराग की रोशनी तो थोड़ी दूर में फैलेगी । लेकिन यहां के लिए चाहिए ऐसा चिराग जिसकी रोशनी घर घर में फैले । कोई ऐसी फैक्टरियां या प्रोसेसिंग सेंटर बनायें जायें ताकि काश्तकार को कहीं भी दो तीन मील से ज्यादा अपना माल ले कर न जाना पड़े और हमारे देश का सारा गन्ना क्रश हो जाये । यदि ऐसा हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसान सुखी हो सकता है और जो वह आशा करता है वह पूरी हो सकती है । फिर भी मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको इस ओर नहीं दौड़ना चाहिये । मगर वह क्या करे मजबूर है ।

अब मैं कुछ बरेली जिले की बात कहना चाहता हूं । वहां अफीम की खेती होती है । अफीम की खेती में जो परेशानियां हैं मैं समझता हूं उनको इस हाउस में कम लोग जानते होंगे । सबसे पहले दादनी की बात आती है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह दादनी क्या चीज है ?

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह एडवांस है जो एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट पहले से काश्तकारों को देता है कि तुम अफीम की खेती करो और हम तुम्हारी प्रोड्यूस ले लेंगे । बहुत थोड़ा पैसा मिलता है । इस दादनी को प्राप्त करने के लिये काश्तकार को क्या क्या करना पड़ता है यह न कहा जाये तो अच्छा है । कोई भी पड़ोस में इन्फ्लूएंस वाला आदमी हो तो काश्तकार उसके पैर दबाने से लेकर, गालियां सुनने से लेकर हर प्रकार का ह्यूमिलिएशन बरदाश्त करता है ताकि वह उसको दादनी दिलवा दे । ऐसा वह इसलिये करता है क्योंकि यह वही समय होता है जब कि उसको रुपये की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत होती है । वह इस वक्त किसी भी प्रकार रूपया लायेगा और खेती करेगा । किसान को दादनी देने के बाद रकबा एलाट कर दिया जाता है कि तुम डेढ़ बीघा करोगे, तुम चार बीघा करोगे, तुम पांच बीघा करोगे । दादनी मिलने के बाद काश्तकार उस एरिया को बो देता है । बोने के बाद, अभी फसल तैयार नहीं हो पायी कि इससे पहले इंस्पेक्टर साहब आते हैं और उनके साथ एक चपरासी आता है जो लकड़ी का गट्ठा लेकर आता है और उसको खींच कर इस प्रकार खेत नापता है कि काश्तकार के एक बीघा को डेढ़ बीघा बना देता है । काश्तकार से कहा जाता है कि तुम ने एक बीघा के स्थान पर डेढ़ बीघा क्यों बोया इसके लिये पहले तो तुम जेल जाओ और अपनी औलाद से कह जाओ कि वह खेती को देखे । काश्तकार को मालूम नहीं होता कि उसका एक बीघे का खेत डेढ़ बीघा कैसे हो गया । उसके बाद वह कुछ पैसा देता है या चाय पिलाता है तो उसका डेढ़ बीघा फिर एक बीघा हो जाता है ।

यह तमाम मुसीबत उठाने के बाद काश्तकार को फसल इकट्ठा करनी होती है । दूध ठीक सूखना चाहिये । अगर ओस ज्यादा पड़ गयी तो फसल गारत हो जाती है, अगर धूप ज्यादा पड़ गयी तो फसल खराब हो जाती है, पानी गिर गया तो फसल गारत हो जाती है । तो ऐसी कमजोर फसल होती है ।

उसके बाद वह अपना माल लेकर आता है तो उसका अफसर ग्रेडिंग करता है । यह ग्रेडिंग वह आंखों से करता है । उनकी आंखें बोलती हैं और काश्तकार से कहती हैं कि बताओ कैसा ग्रेडिंग करें, ३२ रुपये का करें, या तीस रुपये का करें या २८ रूपये का करें । मुझे पता नहीं कि उनकी आंखों में क्या बातें होती हैं कि २८ रुपये का तीस रुपया हो जाता है और तीस का २८ हो जाता है ।

आप गौर करें कि उसको २७ रुपये सेर अफीम की कीमत दी जाती है जबकि ब्लैक में ८०० रुपये सेर वही अफीम उसके घर से बिक सकती है । मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे उस काश्तकार की सही तस्वीर खींचने की जरूरत नहीं, आप जान सकते हैं कि जिसे मजबूरी हो पैसे की अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये, अपने बच्चों का इलाज कराने के लिये, उसकी क्या मानसिक दशा हो सकती है । क्या किसी भूखे के आगे अच्छे अच्छे व्यंजन परोस कर हमें आशा कर सकते हैं कि वह उनको नहीं खायेगा । जब उससे कहा जाता है कि घर पर हो एक सेर अफीम के ८०० रुपये ले लो, क्यों मारे मारे फिरते हो, तुम को वहां २७ रुपये सेर मिलेगा और दो तीन दिन बैठे रहना होगा ग्रेडिंग कम होगा । उससे कहा जाता है कि हमसे रुपया लेकर पांच सात रुपया इंस्पेक्टर को देकर लिखवा लो कि फसल खराब हो गयी और हमसे ८०० रुपया ले लो । तुम को इससे कोई मुसीबत आने वाली नहीं है । आप देखें कि काश्तकार इस लालच को कैसे संवरण कर सकता है ! आप उसकी इस मजबूरी को देखें । मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे । बजाय हमारा इम्तहान लेने के तो

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

वह अच्छा है कि इस काम को बन्द कर दिया जाये ।

हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस रोज कहा कि हमारा नैतिक स्तर नीचा नहीं है बल्कि हमारा पैसे का स्तर नीचा है । हो सकता है कि लन्दन में जो दरवाजे पर दूध की बोतल रख दी जाती है उसको कोई नहीं उठाता । लेकिन अगर हमारे देश में ऐसा किया जाये तो लोग उसे उठा लेंगे । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वहां लोग इस लिये उसे नहीं उठाते कि उसको बेच कर उनको एक सिगरेट भी नहीं मिलेगी और यहां इस लिये उठा ले जायेंगे कि शायद उसके बच्चों ने पहले दूध पिया ही न हो और वह उनको पिला देगा ।

अब मैं तीसरी बात पर आ रहा हूं । मुझे पशुधन के बारे में कुछ कहना है । कहा जाता है कि अच्छे गाय बैल पालो । ब्लाक में सबसिडी पर गाय दी जाती है । मुझे से भी कहा गया था कि अगर आप चाहो तो हिसार से आपको दस रुपये के हिसाब से गाय मिल सकती है । और किराया आदि देकर वह तीस चालीस रुपये में पड़ेगी । यह हो सकता है कि इधर की गायें अच्छी होती हों लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि उनको काश्तकार खिलायेगा कहां से । उसके पास इसके लिए कोई सूरत नहीं है । जमींदारी एबालिशन हुआ तो जैसे ही जमींदारी एबालिशन एअर में आया वैसे ही जमींदार ने अपना बंजर तुड़वा कर ढेर कर दिया । उसके बाद अधिवासी कानून बना जिसमें कहा गया कि अगर तुम अधिवासी हो तो पूरे राइट्स मिल जायेंगे । इसलिए लोगों ने बहुत से बंजर खत्म कर दिये । उसके बाद भी जो बंजर रह गये उनको ग्राम समाज की लैंड मैनेजमेंट कमेटी के मैनेजमेंट ने अपने भाई भतीजों को दे कर खत्म कर दिये । बाकी क्या रह गया ? वे बंजर, जो खेती में उठाये नहीं जा सकते, वे आज इसलिए रीटेन किये जाते हैं कि वहां पर पैदा होने वाले सींक, सेठा, भरा और पतेल आदि भी जरूरी अंग हैं । अगर वे न होंगे, तो छप्पर नहीं छाये जायेंगे ।

अगर जानवरों को घास खिलाते हैं, तो छप्पर खत्म और अगर छप्पर रखते हैं, तो जानवरों का दूध खत्म । इस लिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक पैस्ट्युर लैंड्ज नहीं होंगी, तब तक आर्टिफ़िशल इन्सेमिनेशन के द्वारा अच्छी नस्ल की गायें और बैल तैयार करने और काश्तकार की तरक्की की बात सोचना बेकार है । ये ब्लाक और ब्लाक अधिकारी कुछ काम नहीं आयेंगे, चाहे कितनी भी खाद मुहैया की जाये और कितने ही भाखरा बांध बनाये जायें—उन का पानी सब जगह पहुंचने वाला नहीं है—, जब तक कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : बहुत अच्छा । धन्यवाद ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): Sir, it is rather unfortunate that practically from the day we attained independence, our Government has been terribly preoccupied with the problem of food shortage and they have not really had full and unfettered opportunity to attend to other more important problems facing the country. It is indeed a sad state of affairs that a large country like India which is predominantly agricultural in character is not able to produce all her food requirements at home. We should in fact be in a position to export food rather than import it.

Nevertheless I must admit, Sir, that our Ministry of Food and Agriculture has tackled the problem quite competently and things are not so bad as they were a few years back.

Of course, the food shortage is still there, and we are still importing large quantities of food-grains from abroad. That perhaps is inevitable in the present circumstances, because it is the bounden and foremost duty of our national Government to see that our people do not die of starvation. It is gratifying to note, Sir, that food production in our country is on the increase and we are told that very soon we may attain that very happy position when we may not have to beg for food at other peoples' doors. Of course, by extensive methods, that is by bringing more and more new land under the plough, and by extending irrigation facilities to hitherto unirrigated lands we have increased our food production considerably. But I beg to submit, Sir, that this is not the real solution to our problem, because a time will soon come when we will have no new land to cultivate and whatever increment in food production we have managed to bring about by these methods, it will be more than off-set by the rise in population in a few years from now.

In my humble opinion the real solution lies in intensive cultivation and we should bend all our energies and strive hard to make our old land provide all our food requirements. Of course, Sir, it is impossible to go on feeding our people on imported food grains. That will be rather like keeping a patient alive on blood transfusion alone, that is not the prescribed cure. I beg to submit that the food shortage in our country at the present moment is not such that it cannot be made up by our farmers. It is incorrect and unfair to say that our farmer is terribly backward, lethargic and averse to adopting new and improved methods of crop cultivation, etc. I beg to say that he is nothing of the sort. Our farmer is quite capable of delivering the goods, provided he is given proper facilities that he needs. Basically he has got all the qualities that go to make a good farmer. But unfortunately he is terribly handicapped by his ever-growing poverty and at times he is not able to do all those things that he himself would like to do to improve his land and increase his farm production.

The Indian farmer is at times misjudged by the fact that he uses old and indigenous farm implements. In this connection, Sir, allow me to read a few lines from this small book I have here. It is the Handbook of Agriculture issued by the ICAR and it has something to say about our farm implements which it would not be out of place to mention here. It says:

> "Although the indigenous implements appear rather crude in design they are fairly well adapted to the local conditions which fact has been remarked upon by the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture as early as 1928. It has been the feeling of experienced agricultural engineers that the need for better tillage implements suited to Indian Agriculture could best be developed by studying the indigenous designs that have come to be popularly adopted over several centuries improving upon them retaining their advantageous technical features".

From this rather authoritative statement it will be seen that our indigenous implements which our farmer uses are not so bad as they are made out to be. Of course they can be advantageously improved upon. But I do not think that there is any necessity to go beyond that and there is no need whatever to introduce new Western type of expensive and complicated farm implements which are expensive to purchase and expensive to maintain. Their introduction will only place an extra burden on the already very meagre resources of our farmer.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

I now wish to put forward a few difficulties which the farmers of the Western districts of U.P. are facing and I dare say that similar difficulties exist elsewhere as well. I feel sure that if those difficulties are removed they will go a long way to increase the food production in our country.

The first and foremost difficulty which the farmers of my part of the State are facing is the shortage of water for irrigation purposes. Despite the fact that a great deal has been done in the field of irrigation, it is still a fact that so far we have been able to bring only one-third of our cultivated land under irrigation, and large areas of land are still there where there is no water at all. In regard to that land where there is no water at all, I wish to say just this that the Government should give topmost priority to their irrigation projects, whether big or small so that they are able to supply water as far as possible and as soon as possible, to every acre of cultivated land, because without water it is absolutely impossible to improve agriculture. About those areas where irrigation facilities already exist—we have a lot of canals and a number of tube wells—I beg to submit that there is a tremendous shortage of water there as well. Of course on paper and in the records of the Irrigation Department, all those areas are marked as completely saturated. But in actual practice, if we are to go and see another spot, we will find that the farmers living there hardly get fifty per cent of their requirements met by the existing means. There is not enough water. The farmer has to undergo tremendous amount of trouble. He has to pay a lot of money in illegal gratification—call it bribe or anything—to get water. He is fleeced right, left and centre by the corrupt tube-well operators and other petty officials of the Irrigation Department. And even then he does not get all his water requirements met. That, Sir, is a long story in itself. There is no time to narrate it here. But I will just make this submission here that to circumvent this difficulty, Government should think very seriously of sinking more tube-wells in these areas where the irrigation facilities already exist, so that the water supply can be augmented considerably and every farmer there can get as much water as he wants abundance of water.

The next thing I will pass on to is the question of manure and fertilizers. This is a very important question from the point of view of increasing the farm yield. Unfortunately, over the past generations, owing to the neglect and ignorance of our farmers, we have allowed our land to become impoverished. There has been a one-way traffic, so to speak. That is, we have been taking a great deal out of the soil than putting back into it, with the result that the fertility of the soil is going down very rapidly, and the problem has become so grave and serious now that unless this question of fertility of soil is taken up very seriously and at the highest possible level by the Government of India and something is done in this respect, I am afraid that most of our schemes for increasing food production, will come to naught.

While on this subject of manure and fertilizers I would like to say this that Government should depute some very competent and conscientious and hard-working subordinate officers of the Department of Agriculture to go down to the villages, and there they should teach the farmer the correct use of organic manure and fertilizers, etc., and the farmer should be made completely manure-conscious. Of course, he does carry on manuring even now, but it is done in a rather haphazard way. He should be taught the correct way, the correct proportions in which fertilizers and compost etc. should be used. There is a great fad at the moment for using fertilizers. The ordinary farmer does

not seem to realise that the use of fertilizer alone is likely to impair the fertility of the soil. It has to be used in a certain proportion with the compost manure.

Now, I would like to say something that has already been mentioned, namely cow dung. This is a great source of our organic manure. But I am sorry to say that more than fifty per cent of this very valuable commodity is burnt as fuel by our farmers for their cooking purposes. I do not see how it can be avoided in the near future, but I would request the Government to give this matter some thought. If some cheap fuel can be found and provided to the farmer for his cooking purposes, this very valuable commodity can be saved from destruction and it can be utilised in the fields for increasing food production.

Another allied subject, which has already been mentioned by one hon. Member here, is that of soil analysis. Hardly any attention is given to the subject in this country, I am sorry to say. And the question arises, that unless the farmer knows what particular plant food or nutrient his soil requires how can he carry out any programme of manuring properly? So, in this connection I would suggest that soil analysing laboratories should be established at least at every Block headquarters, so that the people living nearabout there can get their soil analysed and tested, with ease and within the shortest possible time, so that on the basis of the report they get from the laboratories they can make out their manurial programme. That would be a more scientific and better way of doing it.

Now, I will say something about seeds, good seeds for the farmers. We are not getting good seeds in our part of the country, and I think the same is the case everywhere else. The seed that has been given to the farmers either by the departmental seed stores or the co-operative seed stores is, I am very sorry to say, very inferior in quality. Its purity is not maintained, and some of the better type of farmers do not even accept it. They would rather rely on their own seed than take it from the government seed stores. So I suggest that the Government should establish more seed multiplication farms, so that they are in a position to supply the best possible seed to the farmer in the shortest possible time and its purity must be maintained.

Another thing I would like to mention here is the question of financial help to the farmers. Considering the farmer's condition of poverty, this is a very important question. As everybody knows, nothing moves in this world without money, and agriculture is no exception. A lot of facilities already exist for the farmer for taking loans and taccavis, etc., from the Government. About this I have only to say that the present system is rather defective in so far as the farmer does not get the money in time and he has to undergo a lot of difficulties to get the money that has been sanctioned to him. He has to run around the minor and petty officials of the treasury department and the tehsil department for months on end to get the money, and when he does get it, it is given at a time when he has no use for it, and he has to use it on something else. So, if the Government really wants to help the farmer financially, it should see that this method is simplified and the farmer gets the money whenever he wants it and with the greatest possible ease.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. P. Singh: Another side of this problem is this that some of the farmers misuse the money they get for agricultural purposes. To avoid that I suggest that the Government should evolve some method of giving the farmers whatever help they want in kind and not in cash. Instead of

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giving him money, he should be given machinery or seed or fertilizer or whatever he wants, and his account can be debited with the cost of that and he can be charged a certain amount of reasonable interest.

I have no time to say anything more. But in the end I would like to say just this that before Government expects the farmer to do his bit to increase food production, they too have a certain duty to perform in so far as they have to give him all the facilities he needs. Before he can fulfil his part of the bargain, he must have all that he wants. I would request the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to consider themselves as the one big practical farmer, for the whole country, and they should take every other farmer as a field worker. And as it is the duty of the owner farmer to provide all the necessary facilities to the field workers before they can be expected to do their bit to increase food production, the Government should do the same.

With these words I conclude.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very beginning I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister not for presenting the report which has been circulated to us, but for the speech which he delivered yesterday while addressing the Delhi Chamber of Commerce. Very rightly the hon. Minister has said that the present price level of foodgrains would be maintained by the Government. And another very important point which he brought out in his speech was this. I may here quote from the newspaper report:

> "Although agricultural production was low, as compared to some foreign countries, the Minister said there had been substantial improvement in recent years. He said a time would come when India would be among the leading food-producing countries and would earn foreign exchange by exporting foodgrains".

Previously we used to hear that we are working hard to achieve self-sufficiency in food in this country. But now, as far as the statements of the Ministers are concerned, we have gone a step ahead to say that India would like to become a surplus country in food and to export that surplus to other countries. I would like to refer to the very words of the hon. Minister: He said, "A time would come when India would etc." I would lay all emphasis on this word. We would like to know, this country would like to know when—that 'when' is going to come.

Now, after about 13 or 14 years of Independence and raising of hue and cry all over the country for increasing agricultural production and food production, with all the surveys and analyses regarding land resources, water resources and manpower resources, condition of land and other things, with all such data available in this country, why are we not still in a position to say that India is likely to achieve self-sufficiency in food in another 3, 4 or 5 years? I agree that to pin-point a specific date is very difficult. But, we can certainly say that within this period of 2 or 3 years, we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in food. If looking to all our resources available in the country, we feel that India will never become a self-sufficient country so far as food is concerned. We should be bold enough to say that we will not be able to achieve that and we have to think of other alternatives to meet the deficit.

It is no use every year to come out with the reports, 60 or 70 pages. With regret I point out, when we have a man like Shri S. K. Patil at the helm of affairs of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and Shri A. M. Thomas, Deputy Minister, who is sufficiently experienced as far as handling of food is concerned and now, fortunately

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has also joined them, why every year, in the Ministry's report, the Research Institutes and other departments put out the same thing.

15 hrs.

Up till now; the food policy of the Government has been mainly quantitative. We have been interested in getting more food from any source available, within the country, outside the country. After 10 or 12 years of this quantitative policy being followed on the food front, now, the time has come when we should inject a qualitative policy also in the food front. By that what I mean is this. Just to overcome the deficit in food in the country, we enter into all kinds of agreement, especially with the U.S.A. and rely more on P.L. 480. This shows that still the Ministry is laying emphasis on the quantitative policy. I would say that now we should shift towards a qualitative policy, as the hon. Member Shri U. N. Dhebar pointed out, improvement of animal husbandry and linked with that all aspects of food and agriculture, better quality of seeds of various food crops and cash crops, so that the per acre yield may be increased. The increase in per acre yield which we have been able to achieve in a year or so, we should be able to enhance by at least 50 per cent or 100 per cent.

During the last year, two or three main things I have been repeatedly bringing to the notice of the Ministry regarding the appointment of an Agriculture Commission, regarding the implementation of the Nalagarh committee report. The appointment of an Agriculture Commission has been emphasised by different committees apopinted by the Ministry itself. The hon. Minister himself, last year, while replying to a half-an-hour discussion raised on this very point of the appointment of an Agriculture Commission, said that as far as the principle is concerned, the Ministry agrees with that and feels that such a Commission should be appointed to review to whole agricultural situation in this country. But, the Ministry has been—I do not know what position the Minister would take this year—reluctant, hesitant to say whether that Commission is to be appointed this year or next year. Another reason was given that the matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. With due apologies, I want to point out that whenever any evasive reply is to be given, consideration in consultation with the State Governments is immediately brought in. Now, this consultation with the State Governments is going on within the country. The State Governments are not foreign Governments. They have got under the Constitution some obligations to the directives and suggestions sent to them from the Centre. After all, what is the hitch? If the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture feels that there is no necessity, there is no need, the time is not ripe for the appointment of such a Commission, then, the Ministry should come out boldly and say that this Commission is not desirable to be appointed now. Such a question of great importance, in my opinion, should not lie in files and those files remain on the Tables of hon. Ministers for lack of any final decision to be taken on them.

I would very humbly make an appeal to the hon. Minister. In previous years, we have seen the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had developed a habit of campaigns. Campaigns of all kinds have been undertaken by this Ministry. Three or four years back, we were so much overpowered by the Japanese method of rice cultivation. For 2 or 3 years, this campaign was initiated, this campaign was conducted and ultimately this campaign was implemented only in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and did not go anywhere in the country. Then, every year, we have the kharif campaign and the rabi campaign. I agree, the kharif and rabi campaigns, to some

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extent, have shown beneficial results. But, a sort of stereotyped campaign should not be developed—not like the previous ones, but some other kind. I would like to point out here that this kharif and rabi campaigns are initiated at the Centre by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and cyclostyled directives, pamphlets and other things are supplied to the State Governments, with the mark, Immediate: Rabi Campaign. They reach the State Directors of Agriculture and unfortunately, some of the bundles just remain in those offices with the mark, Immediate; Rabi Campaign. By that time, the rabi season is over. Why I am pointing out is this. For initiating a good policy, for initiating a good programme, the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture should earn a good name; they should not unnecessarily get a bad name. As we have been overpowered by such campaigns, I would now request that from these campaigns, we should not shift towards P. L. 480 Agreements or some other agreement. As far as these agreements are concerned, I quite agree that in order to overcome the deficit in food in the country, we have to procure food from outside sources. But let that not become the main achievement of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture during the previous year. The main achievement of the Ministry should have been something else.

Here, I would like to refer to para 3 at page 43 of the report of the Department of Agriculture, which bears the heading 'Indian Agricultural Research Institute'. This is one of the premier research institutes of our country, and its achievements run to about forty or fifty lines. After reading all this, at least ten times, the only words which could ring a bell in my mind were the words NP-400, NP-404, NP-406 and NP-407. These are some wheat varieties. For an institute like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the evolution of these four varieties is the main achievement, and that too, it is not one year's work but at least ten years' work.

Agriculture now is not a fundamental science where it will take years and years to come out with something which can be really beneficial to the Indian farmer. Agriculture is an applied science today, and it is applied research. And for work on different kinds of investigations in applied research and applied science, it should not take more than three or four years to really achieve something remarkable, especially when we have got at our disposal the experience and the results of the investigations carried out in the same field in other countries like the USA, UK and the USSR.

Time and again, I have been pointing out the working conditions and the sort of clique that exists at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should devote some more time to bring some quality into his food policy, and to tell these research workers, especially at the highest level, the heads of the divisions and the directors of the research institutes, that when they are paid nicely and handsomely, they should produce something by which the nation can benefit.

Incidentally when I talk about the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, I am reminded of the very sad and tragic death of Dr. Joseph. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what financial aid or assistance, as promised by Government, has been given up till now to the family of the deceased and whether suitable arrangements have been made for the education of his children or not.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The hon. Member might have read in the press that we have given them Rs. 100,000, which nobody would have expected from us.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In conclusion, I would very briefly refer to page ii of the contents of the report, particularly to item VI entitled 'Research and Education'. I have been trying to count the number, and I find that there are at least thirteen or fourteen different kinds of agencies carrying on research in agriculture in this country. Time and again, it has been emphasised by hon. Members from all sides of this House that it is high time that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should do something for the co-ordination of agricultural research in the country.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अत्यन्त अफसोस की बात है कि हम अपने देश के बुनियादी कृषि उद्योग को अलक्षित कर रहे हैं । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर अगर आप सरसरी नजर डालें तो इसमें इस उद्योग के लिए जितना रुपया रखना चाहिए उतना नहीं रखा गया है ।

आप जानते हैं कि इस मुल्क में तकरीबन ८० फीसदी लोग कृषि उद्योग पर ही निर्भर रहते हैं । जिस प्रकार और दूसरे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे कर मुल्क को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करना चाहते हैं उसी तरह एग्रीकल्चर के उद्योग को जो कि हजारों साल से चला आ रहा है और जो कि एक बुनियादी उद्योग है उसको भी बढ़ावा देना चाहिए । वास्तव में इसके लिए बजट का ८० प्रतिशत रुपया रखना चाहिए लेकिन अगर आप इतना नहीं रख सकते तो कम से कम ५० फीसदी तो एग्रीकल्चर, एनीमल हसबेंडरी और इससे सम्बन्ध रखने वाले दूसरे कामों के लिए अवश्य रखना चाहिए । पैसे की इतनी कमी होने के कारण इस मंत्रालय ने जो काम किया है वह शायद ही इस बड़े प्राबलम को साल्व कर सकता है ।

अपने इस थोड़े से वक्त में मैं चन्द डेवेलपमेंट एरिया के प्राबलम्स के बारे में और एग्रीकल्चुरल लैंडलैस लेबर के कुछ मसायल पेश करना चाहता हूं । आपने सहकारी खेती के काम को हाथ में लिया है । इसके लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग अलग कानून बनाये गये हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि उन कानूनों के मातहत जो जमीन हासिल होती है उसका कोआपरेटिव फार्म आरगेनाइज करके लैंडलैस लेबर को दिया जाये । यह जमीन लोगों को वैयक्तिक रूप में न देकर उसका कोआपरेटिव फार्म बना कर दिया जाये ताकि वे मिल कर उस पर काम कर सकें ।

इसके अलावा मेरा यह सजेशन है कि एक कानून आल इंडिया लेविल पर बनाया जाये कि कोई भी किसान अपने से छोटे किसान की जमीन नहीं खरीद सके । जिनके पास उससे ज्यादा जमीन है उससे जमीन ले सके । इससे दस बारह साल में ईक्वेलाइजेशन हो सकेगा । अभी यह होता है कि जिन लोगों के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है वह छोटे जमीन वाले से पैसा देकर एक घंटे में उसकी जमीन खरीद लेते हैं । इस सिस्टम को खत्म किया जाये और कोई आदमी अपने से कम जमीन रखने वाले से जमीन न खरीद सके ।

दूसरी बात मैं उन लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जो कि बतौर टिनेंट जमीन जोतते हैं । इनको मारगेज बैंक से कर्जा नहीं मिलता । अभी नियम यह है कि इन बैंकों से केवल जमीन के मालिक को ही कर्जा मिल सकता है । मेरा सजेशन है कि इन टिनेंट्स को भी कर्जा मिलना चाहिए और मौजूदा सिस्टम को रिवाइज करना चाहिए । अभी नियम यह है कि एक रुपये की लैंड रेवेन्यू पर १६ रुपया कर्जा मिल सकता है । इस सम्बन्ध में आज-कल स्थिति यह है कि बावली खोदने के लिए १ रूपया लैंड रेवेन्यू पर ६० रुपये दिये जाते हैं । उस से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाता है । म चाहता हूं कि इस पालिसी को रिवाइज किया जाये, क्योंकि वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार केवल दो तीन सौ रुपया मिलता है और यह स्पष्ट है कि इतनी

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छोटी रकम से बावली नहीं खोदी जा सकती है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि इस सिलसिले में हमारा जो मकसद है--वह मकसद है सिंचाई के लिए ज्यादा सुविधायें उपलब्ध करना--, वह पूरा नहीं होता है। इस मकसद को पूरा करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि एक बावली के लिए दो, ढाई हजार रुपये दिये जायें, ताकि छोटे काश्तकार सिंचाई से फ़ायदा उठा सकें।

लैंड लेजिस्लेशन करने के बाद जमींदारों के पास जो ज़मीन बचती है, को-आपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग सोसायटीज़ बना कर उस को भूमिहीन किसानों, लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज़, को दे दिया जाये। इस के अलावा दूसरी जगहों पर ज़मीन खरीदने के लिए लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज को लैंड मार्गेज बैंक्स से कर्ज़े दिये जायें और ज़मीन को इकट्ठा कर के को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये।

जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, एक रुपया लैंड रेवेन्यू पर ६० रुपये देने का जो सिस्टम है, उस को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इस सिस्टम के कारण छोटे छोटे ज़मीन वाले बावलियां नहीं खोद पाते हैं और सिर्फ़ बड़े बड़े ज़मींदारों को ही रुपया मिलता है। छोटे ज़मीदारों को जो थोड़ा बहुत रुपया इस सम्बन्ध में मिलता है, उस को वे सोशल फ़ंक्शन्ज मे खर्च कर देते हैं और जिस मकसद के लिए वह रुपया दिया जाता है, वह पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि मौजूदा सिस्टम को खत्म कर के दो चार महीने पहले बन्द किये गये उस सिस्टम को फिर से जारी किया जाये, जिस के मातहत पांच दस एकड़ वाले छोटे ज़मींदारों को बावलियां बनाने के लिए कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट या एग्रीकल्चर एक्सटेंशन आफ़िसर के द्वारा दो, ढाई हज़ार रुपये दिये जाते थे, जो कि बावलियां खुदवाने के काम की देख-भाल किया करते थे।

इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री नहरों में पानी देती है और उस का काम खत्म हो जाता है, लेकिन उस पानी का किसानों के द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये जाने में एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री का हाथ होता है। इस वक्त एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री किसानों को फ़ील्ड चैनल्ज़ तैयार करने के लिए सौ, दो सौ रुपये तकावी के रूप में देती है। लेकिन उस रकम से किसान फ़ील्ड चैनल्ज़ तैयार नहीं कर पाते हैं और इस लिए पानी नहीं ले सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ़ से इंजीनियरिंग का स्टाफ़ फ़ील्ड चैनल्ज़ निकालने का काम करे। इस प्रकार किसान सिंचाई की सुविधाओं का ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

मैं तुंगभद्रा के क्षेत्र से आता हूं। तुंगभद्रा प्राजेक्ट के द्वारा सात लाख एकड़ ज़मीन की सिंचाई करने का टारगेट था, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, उन से ज़ाहिर होता है कि रायचूर में एक लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा सिंचाई नहीं हो पाई है, हालांकि उस प्राजेक्ट का उद्घाटन प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा आठ साल पहले हुआ था। इस बारे में जो एक दो खामियां हैं, मैं उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

वहां पर एक लोकलाईज़ेशन स्कीम जो अमल में लाया गया है। वह स्कीम यहां पर सैक्रेटेरियट में बैठ कर तैयार कर ली गई, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उत्पादन पर उस का जो प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और उस की वजह से किसानों को जो परेशानी हो रही है, उस की तरफ़ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है। उस स्कीम के अनुसार गन्ना या धान आदि फ़सलों के लिए एरियाज़ फ़िक्स कर दिये गये हैं। यह तय कर दिया गया है कि इस ज़मीन में गन्ना बोया जाये और उस ज़मीन में धान बोया जाये। किसानों को ऐसा करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। उस स्कीम के परिणामस्वरूप किसान रोटेशन आफ़ क्राप्स

नहीं कर सकते हैं और अगर वे किसी गन्ने के लिए निश्चित ज़मीन पर गन्ने के बजाये धान बो देते हैं, तो उन पर चालीस पचास रुपये जुर्माना किया जाता है । इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि तुंगभद्रा प्राजेक्ट में जिस लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम को लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उसको फ़ौरन खत्म कर देना चाहिए । वहां के किसानों में इस वक्त इतना दुख और आशन्ति है कि उस का वर्णन मैं इस सदन में नहीं कर सकता हूं । मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन लोगों को फ़सलों के रोटेशन की आज़ादी दी जाये, अर्थात् वे अपनी सुविधानुसार एक ज़मीन पर एक साल गन्ना बो सकें और दूसरे साल पैडी ।

जहां तक लैंड रेवेन्यू (धारा) का प्रश्न है, वह बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है । जब हम स्टेट के सम्बद्ध मिनिस्टर से इस बारे में दर्याफ्त करते हैं, तो हमें बताया जाता है कि ये मल्टी-परपज़ स्कीम्ज़ सैंटर की हैं और लैंड रेवेन्यू के रेट सैंट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमीशन फिक्स करता है । एक एकड़ पर गन्ने के लिये ४८, ५० रुपये और धान के लिए २५ रुपये लैंड रेवेन्यू लिया जाता है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी वहां पर डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है और किसान इतना ज्यादा लैंड रेवेन्यू देने काबिल नहीं हैं । चार पांच साल के बाद जब डेवेलपमेंट हो जायेगा और उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा, तो इतना लैंड रेवेन्यू लिया जा सकता है ।

एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर एन्क्वायरी कमीशन की पहली और दूसरी रिपोर्टों में दिये गये आंकड़े इस सदन के सामने रखना समय के अभाव के कारण सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन उन को पढ़ने से यह ज़ाहिर होता है कि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्ज़ की स्थिति बहुत दुखदायक बनती जा रही है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए उन लोगों की को-आपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग सोसायटीज़ बनाई जायें ।

इस के बाद मैं फ़ारेस्ट्स के बारे में चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे मुल्क में और खसूसन मैसूर में ऐसे बड़े बड़े फ़ारेस्ट्स हैं, जिन पर हम को फ़ख्र होना चाहिए । हैदराबाद और मैसूर स्टेट्स में पहले फ़ारेस्ट्स जिस प्रकार जागीरदारों, इनामदारों, राजा-महाराजाओं और नवाबों के हाथों में थे, उसी प्रकार अब भी वे लोग उन के मालिक बन कर बैठे हुए हैं । मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन फ़ारेस्ट्स पर उन जागीरदारों, इनामदारों और एक्स-रूलर्ज़ के कब्ज़े को खत्म किया जाये और उन को नैशनलाइज़ कर के उन की रक्षा की जाये, तथा उन से होने वाली आमदनी को मुल्क के फ़ायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाये । मैं ख़ास तौर पर बताना चाहता हूं कि करीब छः हज़ार एकड़ जंगलात को एक्स-रूलर, सोंडूर, को देना इस देश और जनता के प्रति पाप है । ये जंगलात कोई मामूली जंगलात नहीं हैं । आप जानते हैं कि उन में कीमती सैंडलवुड पैदा होता है और उस के एक दो बड़े दरख्त दस दस हज़ार रुपये में बेचे जाते हैं । एक्स-रूलर, सोंडूर, के साथ जो पोलीटिकल एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, उस में साफ़ तौर से लिखा गया कि इस बादशाह के शिकार खेलने के लिए यह जंगल है, लेकिन वह उस जंगल के सैंडलवुड और दूसरी पैदावार का इस्तेमाल मालिक की तरह कर रहे हैं । एक बार जंगल के आफ़िसर ने गिरफ्तारी कर के लाखों रुपयों का सैंडलवुड पकड़ा और उस का चालान करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की इन्टरफ़ीयरेंस के कारण वह चालान नहीं हो सका । वे फ़ाइल्ज़ वहीं पड़ी हुई हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में जल्द से जल्द एक्शन ले कर तमाम जंगलात को फ़ौरन ही अपने कब्ज़े में ले लेना चाहिए । उस से मैसूर स्टेट और सैंटर दोनों की आमदनी में इज़ाफ़ा होगा ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तुंगभद्रा रेज़रवायर बनने के बाद किसान वहां से पानी लेना चाहते हैं । जो सौ, दो सौ

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

गांव तुंगभद्रा प्राजेक्ट में मर्ज हो गये थ, वहां के किसान को-आपरेटिव आधार पर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं । एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को इस प्रकार की छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए दस लाख रुपये देने का अधिकार है । वहां पर हर एक किसान के पास पांच, दस, बीस एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं बची है । उन लोगों को अपने पांवों पर खड़ा होने के काबिल बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार दो चार लिफ्ट इरिगेशन स्कीम्ज बना कर रुपये से उन की सहायता करे । मैं ने इस बारे में एक रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भी दिया था । मैं इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वहां पर इंजीनियर्ज आये और वहां पर ट्यूबवैल्ज लगाने की बात हुई । वहां पर ट्यूबवैल्ज हों, या लिफ्टी इरिगेशन हो, कोई भी योजना हो, लेकिन उन लोगों को सहायता देने के लिए सरकार को कदम उठाने चाहिए । वहां के आस-पास के गांवों के विलेजर्ज बिल्कुल परेशान हैं, क्योंकि कहत के जमाने में करीब ही पानी के होने के बावजूद उन के खेतों में पानी न होने की वजह से तमाम क्राप्स फ़ेल हो चुकी हैं । इससे बड़ी भारी तकलीफ हो रही है । इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप कोई योजना बनायें ताकि दस लाख रुपया ही सही अगर आप दे दें तो मैं किसानों की तरफ से आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि वे भी दस लाख रुपया जमा करके एक को-ओप्रटिव सोसाइटी बना लेंगे और वह इसलिए कि उनके लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की सहूलियतें मुहैया हो जायें । इस तरह से एक छोटी सी लिफ्ट इरिगेशन कोओप्रटिव सोसाइटी बनाई जा सकती है और उसको सकसैस बनाने में आप हाथ बंटा सकते हैं, आप उसकी इमदाद कर सकते हैं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मेरे इस सुझाव पर आप विचार करेंगे ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां पर इस हाउस में देखती आ रही हूं कि जब भी एग्रीकल्चर का मसला ज़ेर गौर होता है तो उसमें बहनों को बहुत कम बोलने का मौका दिया जाता है और दिया भी जाता है तो बहुत बाद में दिया जाता है । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस मसले के साथ बहनों का बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है और उनके प्रयत्न किये बिना इस मसले को आप हल नहीं कर सकते हैं । आप समझते हैं कि शायद बहनों का इसका कोई तजुर्बा नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह आपकी भूल है । मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूं कि विनोबा भावे जी ने जो भूदान आन्दोलन शुरू किया है, उसमें जो भूमि प्राप्त हुई है, उसके बटवारे के लिए हैदराबाद ने एक कानून बनाया है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि जिसके पास बीवी नहीं है और जिसके पास एक बैल भी नहीं है, उसको जमीन इसमें से नहीं दी जानी चाहिये क्योंकि उनको काश्तकारी पूरी नहीं बन पाती है । मतलब यह है कि खेती की रखवाली बहनें भी उतनी ही करती हैं जितनी कि पुरुष करते हैं । उनकी जिम्मेदारी घर वालों को खिलाने पिलाने की रहती है और वे अपने इस काम को अच्छी तरह से निभाती हैं । साथ ही साथ वे खेती में मदद भी करती हैं और पशुओं आदि को भी पालती हैं ।

जहां तक अन्न का ताल्लुक है सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी यह मालूम देती है कि वह केवल बाहर से अन्न हमारे लिये मंगा दे और करोड़ों रुपया इसमें खर्च कर दे । उसकी प्रोडक्शन की जरा भी जिम्मेवारी नहीं मालूम देती है । स्टेट वाले यह कहते हैं कि उन से जितनी पैदावार हो सकती है वे कर देते हैं जहां तक उस स्टेट के लोगों को, उस स्टेट के जिले के लोगों को खिलाने पिलाने की जिम्मेदारी का ताल्लुक है, वह उनकी नहीं है, और वे इसके लिए सैंटर की तरफ देखते हैं । सैंटर वाले इसको अपनी जिम्मेदारी न समझ कर बाहर वालों की तरफ देखते हैं ।

इस तरह से यह रिसपांसिबिलिटी किसी को नहीं होती है । जहां आपको रिसपांसिबिलिटी स्टेट्स को अन्न सुलभ करने को है, वहां जहां तक उपज का ताल्लुक है, फसलें उगाने का सम्बन्ध है, वह जिम्मेदारी भी आपको अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये । ये दोनों जिम्मेदारियां साथ साथ चलनी चाहिये, अलग-अलग नहीं ।

जहां तक एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमैंट का ताल्लुक है मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकती हूं "पिपीलकादि ब्रह्म पर्यन्त" यानी जमीन पर चींटी से ले कर आकाश में पक्षी तक खुराक सुलभ करना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है । इनको तथा आदमियों को कहां से दूध पिलाना है, खाना खिलाना है, पत्ते खिलाना है, रस पिलाना है, यह सब आपकी जिम्मेदारी है । अभी माननीय ढबर भाई बोले हैं । उनके भाषण को सुन कर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि कोई बड़ा आदमी अपने पेट की बात हमारे सामने रख रहा है । लेकिन वह क्यों अपनी इस बात को दस बारह साल तक अन्दर छिपाये रखे रहे और क्यों नहीं उन्होंने पहले इसको कहा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । उनकी यह बात मुझे बहुत अच्छी लगी है और यह है भी बिल्कुल ठीक बात । मैं समझती हूं कि पशुधन की उन्नति किये बगैर हमारे देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है । पशुओं के लिये चारे का प्रबन्ध होना बहुत आवश्यक है । लेकिन आज कल हम देखते हैं कि जंगलों में कहीं चारा देखने को नहीं मिलता है । जंगल भी बहुत कम होते जा रहे हैं । बिना चारे के, बिना फाडर के आज जानवर मर रहे हैं । मेरे पास पचास साठ जानवर हैं, उनको खिलाने पिलाने की मुझे इतनी मुश्किल हो रही है कि मैं ब्यान नहीं कर सकती हूं । कृष्णप्पा साहब जो यहां मिनिस्टर थे, वे इस बात को जानते हैं और वे वहां कभी कभी आ जाया करते थे । यह सब जो खिलाना पिलाना है, यह सब औरतों को करना पड़ता है और उनकी ही यह जिम्मेदारी होती है । यह जो चारे की समस्या है, इसका हल करने की आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

मैं आपके डिपार्टमेंट को बधाई देना चाहती हूं कि उसने कुछ तो बहुत अच्छे काम किये हैं । आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जो फूड इम्पोर्ट हो रही हैं, वे कम हो रही हैं । इसके पहले दो सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा का फूड हम बाहर से मंगाया करते थे और अब यह धीरे धीरे कम हो रहा है । जब हम को बाहर से मंगा कर रोटी खानी पड़ती है तो हमें बहुत दुख होता है, बहुत दर्द होता है । फूड का इम्पोर्ट मैंने देखा है कि १९६१–६२ में कुछ कम हो गया है । इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं । लेकिन जो डिफैक्ट्स हैं, उनकी तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं।

आपके यहां वेस्टेज बहुत ज्यादा होता है । जो माल बाहर से आता है, जो शिप्स बाहर से आते हैं, उनके माल को उतारने और रखने में बहुत बरबादी होती है । इसके क्या कारण है यह आप हमें बतायें । बड़े बड़े अफसर आपके क्या करते हैं, मालूम नहीं । मैं समझती हूं कि जब भी जहाज आए या स्टमिर्ज आयें, उनका माल वक्त पर उतार लिया जाए । मैंने आपकी रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि २८ लाख वर्थ आफ-फुडगेंज वर स्पायल्ड । ये स्पायल कैसे हो गए, इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । एक एक दाना हमें अच्छी तरह से प्रिजर्व करके रखना चाहिये । अगर फुडगेंज स्पायल होते हैं तो यह बहुत बुरी बात है । जो लोग भी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हों, उनको सख्त सजा दी जानी चाहिये, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त एकशन लिया जाना चाहिये । इस तरह के लासिस को बरदाश्त किसी हालत में नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरे प्लान में जो आपने टारगेट रखा था वह ११० मिलियन टन का था । दूसरा प्लान खत्म हो गया और तीसरे का भी एक

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

साल खत्म हो चुका है । हमें पता चलता है कि ७९ मिलियन टन ही उत्पादन हुआ है । घाटा इस तरह से रह जाता है, उसको आप कैसे पूरा करते हैं, मालूम नहीं । बात यह है कि जो भी पैसा खर्च किया जाता है, उसमें वेस्टेज बहुत ज्यादा होता है । आपको जो मशीनरी है वह अच्छी नहीं है । तजुर्बेकार और इंटेलेक्चुअल्ज जो लोग हैं वे सैंट्रल सैक्रेटेरिएट में बैठे रहते हैं और कागजी कार्य करते रहते हैं और बैठ बैठ कर वे थक जाते हैं । प्रेक्टिकल काम वे नहीं करते हैं और न प्रेक्टिकल काम करने के लिए वे बाहर जाते हैं ।

जनरल बजट पर जब डिसकशन हुआ था तब मैंने कहा था कि खेती का धंधा एक उत्तम धंधा है, उत्तम उद्योग यह है, बहुत ही श्रेष्ठ उद्योग यह है । लेकिन आज देखा जाता है कि किसान की बात करने वाले तो बहुत हैं लेकिन उसकी बात की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । हमें कोई अच्छे टैक्नीकल हैंड्ज मिलते नहीं हैं और न ही लेबर काम करने के लिए मिलती है । परसों मैं रेल से हैदराबाद से आ रही थी । मैंने देखा है हजारों एकड़ जमीन में व्हीट तैयार खड़ी है लेकिन काटने वाले नहीं मिलते हैं । बादल आ रहे थे, बरसात आ रही थी, किसान लोग रो रहे थे, कटाई वाले नहीं मिलते हैं । एक दम वे मिल भी नहीं सकते हैं । लास्ट योअर मैंने एक सुझाव दिया था, लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । हकीकत की बात यह है कि जब बादल आते हैं तो आपके पास इसके बारे में तमाम इनफार्मेशन रहती है कि इतनी बारिश होगी और आपके पास ही नहीं स्टेट वालों के पास भी यह इनफार्मेशन आती है उस वक्त तमाम को तैयार रहना चाहिये । और लोगों को भी तैयार रखना चाहिये फसल काटने के लिए । बारिश होने से पहले पहले अगर फसल की कटाई हो जाए तो फसल को नुक्सान नहीं होगा अगर फसलों को नुक्सान पहुंचता है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि न केवल किसान का नुक्सान होता है बल्कि देश को भी खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं मिल सकता है और आपको अन्न की कमी महसूस होने लगती है । अगर कहीं पर आग लग जाती है तो आपने आग को बुझाने के लिए आदमी रखे हुए हैं सभी शहरों में और उन पर आप लाखरुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं । कहीं पर आग लगे या न लगे ये लोग चौबीसों घंटे तैयार रहते हैं । इसी तरह से आपको भी वक्त पड़ने पर फसलों को कटाई करने का कुछ इंतजाम करना होगा । चालीस करोड़ लोगों को खाने पीने के लिए अन्न सुलभ करना कोई आसान बात नहीं है । किसान यह काम बड़ी अच्छी तरह से कर सकता है बशर्तेकि आप उसकी मदद करें और और वक्त जरूरत उसकी इमदाद के लिए जायें । उसको नुक्सान हो जाता है, लेकिन आपके दिल में कभी रहम नहीं आता है ।

शिवमूर्ति स्वामी जी ने एक बात कही है जिसके साथ मैं सहमत हूं । उन्होंने कहा है कि सैक्रेटेरिएट में बैठ कर प्लान आप करते हैं । एयरकंडिशंन कमरों में बैठकर आप यह सब चीज करते हैं । आपको चाहिये कि बाहर जा कर आप देखें और किसान को जिस जिस चीज की जरूरत है, उसकी उस जरूरत को पूरा करें ।

तुंगभद्रा का उद्घाटन हुए आठ दस साल हो गए हैं । अभी भी साठ लाख एकड़ के करीब जमीन ऐसी फालतू पड़ी हुई है जिस के बारे में कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । किसान को पता नहीं है कि उसको पानी मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा । वह वैसे का वैसा पड़ा है । आप कहते हैं कि ७९ मिलियन टन के उत्पादन आपने कर लिया है । यह तो हिसाब किताब की बात है । हिसाब किताब में आंकड़े गढ़ने में आपके अफसर माहिर हैं । लास्ट यीअर यह रिपोर्ट थी कि ११० मिलियन टन उत्पादन हो गया है । पता नहीं किस तरह से आप आंकड़ों को हमारे सामने रखते हैं । जब इस तरह की चीजों को

आपके सामने रखा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि टाइपिंग मिस्टेक हो गई है, लास्ट यीअर कम उत्पादन हुआ था । फिगर्ज को उलटने पलटने में आपके लोग बहुत तजुर्बेकार हैं ।

आप भी यह देखें कि हमारी पापुलेशन बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है और अगर पापुलेशन ज्यादा होती है तो उसके साथ ही साथ कुत्ते, बिल्लियां, चूहे, मक्खियां, मच्छर इत्यादि भी बढ़ जाते हैं । इनके साथ ही साथ घूस इत्यादि सब कुछ बढ़ जाता है । हमें याद रखना चाहिये कि हमारी पापुलेशन इसी तौर में बढ़ती गई तो १९६६ तक हमें ४८० मिलियन टन के करीब अनाज की जरूरत होगी । इस के अलावा पशु पक्षियों के लिये और वेस्टेज के लिये अलग अलग होगी । उस बढ़ी हुई पापुलेशन के वास्ते कितना अनाज चाहिये ? उस के बाद जानवर और पक्षी कितने हो जायेंगे और उन के लिये कितना अनाज चाहिये, आप के दफ्तर में जो नेगलिजेंस है उस की वजह से कितना ज्यादा अनाज चाहिये, यह सब चीजें हमारे सामने आनी चाहियें ।

हमारा बजट करीब १०,२०० करोड़ रु० का है उसमें से तीसरी योजना में ऐग्रीकल्चर के लिये ६२६ करोड़ रखा है जो बहुत थोड़ा है । आप में हिम्मत नहीं है, आप लड़ते नहीं हैं, इसी लिये सारे बजट में से सिर्फ ६ प्रतिशत आपको मिला है ।

श्री उ० न० डेबर : यह सेकेन्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन में था, अब बढ़ गया है ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : यह हमारे बजट में है । रिपोर्ट हमको बतलाती है कि हम स्टेट्स को बहुत पैसा देते हैं । १४ करोड़ के करीब ग्रान्ट में दिया और २६ करोड़ रु० लोन में देते हैं । इस से क्या बनता है ? यह तो ऐसे ही है जैसे हाथी के सामने एक बिस्कुट रख दिया जाये । उसके सामने बिस्कुट रखते हैं फिर कहते हैं कि हाथी बिस्कुट नहीं खाता । वह सूंड से उसको उठा ही नहीं सकता वह खायेगा क्या ? आप को कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है कि स्टेट्स में क्या होता है क्या नहीं होता है और वहां पर कितनी जरूरत है ।

अब मैं आयल सीड्स के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं । मैं ने कभी नहीं सुना कि काटन सीड्स आयल लोगों को खाने के लिये दिया जाय । आयल सीड्स का आयल बनाने के लिये करीब ८,००० मिलें हैं । वे वनस्पति बनाती हैं । लेकिन उन में से अच्छे ढंग से बनाने वाली कितनी मिलें हैं ? वहां पर कोई तजुर्बेकार आदमी नहीं हैं । रिपोर्ट में मैं ने पढ़ा कि कुल १५ लाख टन आयल का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया गया । लेकिन उस में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा ५ लाख टन आयल लेबोरेटरीज से एग्जामिन हो कर आया, बाकी १० लाख टन वेजिटेबिल आयल वैसे ही चला गया लेकिन कोई यह नहीं देखता कि उस को कौन खाता है और खा कर कौन मरता है । आप कहीं भी जाइये, आपको फूड अडल्टरेशन देखने को मिलेगा ।

आप कहत हैं कि आप बच्चों के लिये न्यूट्रिशन फूड बना रहे हैं । यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि आप गरीब बच्चों के लिये इतना कुछ कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वह गरीब बच्चों को मिलता कहां है ? आप बहुत थोड़ा सा बना रहे हैं । मेरा सुझाव है बच्चों की तरफ से कि आप इस चीज को ज्यादा बनायें । न्यूट्रिशन फूड सब स्कूलों में और स्लम एरियाज में देना बड़ा अच्छा रहेगा और आपको इस का श्रेय मिलेगा ।

पुराने जमाने में हमारे यहां महाराज पृथु थे । मैं ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को बतलाना चाहती हूं कि उस समय के राजे महाराजे गुप्त वेष में जा कर देखते थे कि गांवों में क्या हो रहा है । गुप्त वेष में जा कर चूंकि वह देखते थे इस लिये लोगों के कष्टों को मिटाने का श्रेय लेते थे और युग युग तक जीते थे । लेकिन हम

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

लोग अब आप के सामने खड़े हो कर कहते हैं तब भी आप नहीं सुनते हैं। पुराने जमाने में ऐसा नहीं होता था। आप का डिपार्टमेंट मातृ डिपार्टमेंट है। ढेबर भाई ने बतलाया था कि आप को इंडस्ट्रीज़ बढ़ने से सिर्फ पैसा मिलेगा, अग्रीकल्चर बढ़ने से खाना मिलता है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आपका डिपार्टमेंट सब से बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है, बहुत इम्पार्टेंट डिपार्टमेंट है।

"भास्वन्ति रत्नानि महोषधीश्च
प्रथूपदिष्टाम् दुदुहु भरित्रीम"

मगर आप को

"यं सर्वशैला: परिकल्प्यवत्सम् मेरौ-
स्थिते दोग्धीर दोहदक्षे"

की तरह से करना चाहिये। जमीन को गाय समझ कर, हिमालय को बच्चा समझ कर औषधि के वास्ते रसको लेना चाहिये। यह आप के हाथ में है। आप को खामोश नहीं बैठना चाहिये। लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं? बड़े बड़े बंगले बनते हैं, रोड्स बनती हैं, मगर गांवों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। जो प्रेक्टिकल काम है गांवों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये और किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये, उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। हमारे ढेबर भाई ने बतलाया कि प्राइसेज बढ़ गई, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि प्राइसेज नहीं बढ़ रही हैं। मैं चेलेंज करती हूं कि हमारे साथ आप आइये, मैं अपनी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में आप को ले चलती हूं, तब आप को पता चलेगा कि किसानों को कितनी मुश्किल होती है। आप क्यों नहीं रोकते बाजारों में बढ़ते हुए दामों को? उस को रोकिये और किसानों को वक्त पर पैसा दीजिये, बैंक बनाइये और पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषद् के हाथों में किसानों को रुपये देने का काम सौंपिये। आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि एक दम से बाजार बन्द हो जाते हैं देहातो में। कटाई के समय सस्ते दाम पर सब अनाज बाजार में आजाता है बाद में एकदम बाजार तेज़ हो जाता है और अनाज मिलता मंहगा है। इस तरह से किसानों को नुक्सान होता है। किसानों के नुक्सान को आपको रोकना चाहिये गांवों में जा कर। किसानों को वक्त पर खाद, पानी और पैसा मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन आप इसका इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं। आप को इसका प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये नहीं तो किसान डूब जायेगा और अगर किसान डूब गया तो सब कुछ डूब जायेगा। जैसा कहा गया है कि जब नाव में पानी आ जाये तो उस को दोनों हाथों से निकालना चाहिये। उसी तरह से जो किसानों में गरीबी आ रही है आपको उसको दोनों हाथों से निकालना चाहिये। अगर आप किसानों की गरीबी को मिटाने के लिये कोशिशें नहीं करते तो वह डूब जायेंगे और हम भी डूबेंगे। अगर इस की ओर आप ने ध्यान दिया तो गो सम्पत्ति बनेगी, फारेस्ट बन जायेगा और सब कुछ ठीक बन जायेगा।

Shri M. N .Swamy (Ongole): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, perhaps one might congratulate the Ministry on the fact that the food situation in the country in the recent past has improved. The figures show that during the last ten years of the first and the second Plans there was an increase in food production by about 32 per cent. Anyway, in the third Plan, it is said that there would be an increase in food production by about 31·6 per cent. Then, naturally one feels happy for all this advance in the food sector. But one fails to understand how during the second Plan period the foodgrain prices increased. On the one hand, the report says that during 1960-61, 79·3 million tons of foodgrains were produced. On the other hand, during the second Plan period—again there are figures which go to prove that there has been an increase in food prices by about 27 per cent; that in

industrial raw materials, there is an increase of 45 per cent in regard to prices. It is really paradoxical for one to understand how there is again a rise in food prices while the figures show that there has been a rise in food production.

Even if we look to the third Five Year Plan, we are not very hopeful. Even in the third Plan, it is said that care has to be taken; that one has to be very careful and that the Government has to be very careful about the rise in prices; that the Government should be ready to meet the situation then and there. Perhaps the Government may be called upon to take all the necessary measures.

Perhaps the Government can say there is over-population. There is the theory of over-population. Added to it, there is the inflationary tendency. Though this theory of over-population is there perhaps, there is another factor about this food production itself. There are some eminent economists in this country. Among them there is one Dr. Raj who disputes the very increase in food production. He wrote an article in the Economic Weekly, Annual, February, 1961, as follows:

> "The official estimates of national income seem to be based on the absolute figures of production given by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, though the Ministry itself has cautioned against the use of these figures for comparison over time (on grounds of changes in coverage and methods of estimation). Judging from the index numbers of production of different crops published by the Ministry, which are claimed to make allowance for all these non-comparable elements, it is clear that the absolute figures (used for computation of national income) considerably underestimate the output of foodgrains in 1949-50 and, therefore, over-estimate the increase in income from agriculture over 1949-50."

There is another eminent economist, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, who says:

> "A comparison between N.S.S. estimates and the official estimates reveals a wide divergence in the two sets of figures even at the all-India level. It is obvious that in regard to yield, we are still very much in the sphere of uncertainty. We still do not know how much food we really produce, how much we have to import, whether the country has sufficient for its domestic consumption, whether we can export. We have no absolutely reliable data and I think for a country like ours which had a long background of problems and statistical works, the lacuna is rather disturbing."

Thus, it is claimed by eminent economists that the recent advance in food production is perhaps overestimated.

Even during the second Plan, what was our expectation and what actually happened? Our expectation was, perhaps we may require to import 6 million tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 250 crores. Ultimately in the course of the second Plan period, we had to import 16 million tons costing Rs. 660 crores. During the third Plan, what is the prospect? We have to import foodgrains worth Rs. 605 crores, which has been set apart for the first three years of the third Plan to meet the food situation. Although we feel that the food situation is improving we feel our position is not very happy, because according to the Nutrition Advisory Committee, in the pre-war days, the per capita availability of pulses happened to be 16·3 oz. In 1957, the per capita availability was only 13 oz., in 1958 12 oz., in 1959 13·7 oz. and in 1960 13·1 oz.

[Shri M. N. Swamy]

If the figures showing the increase in food production are really true, how are we to understand the decrease in the per capita availability of pulses? This is not clear.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

As regards raw materials for industries, in the second Plan, we have been compelled to import raw cotton costing about Rs. 200 crores, raw jute costing about Rs. 30 crores, cashewnuts and other things. Thus, we have spent a lot of our foreign exchange in importing agricultural products, which we could have very easily saved by a proper plan and adequate care towards agricultural production.

Does even the third Plan promise any improvement in the present situation? There are several schemes like soil conservation, supply of tractors, supply of manures and fertilisers, etc. They are very good no doubt, but they by themselves will not be able to solve the present problem in regard to the food situation. They may encourage the cultivators in paying more attention towards production in a way, but that does not meet the requirements of the situation today.

So far as taxation is concerned, the cultivators have to pay naturally water cess, land revenue and in addition these indirect taxes also, which is placing a very huge burden on the shoulders of the peasantry.

There is the question of prices. In the reports supplied to us, it is said that prices have been in a way steady during the last few months or a year. But in 1954-55 there was an alarming fall in the price of foodstuffs. Again in 1957-58, there was a rise in food prices. Is it not necessary that we should have a price fixation policy and a minimum price by which the consumers, the people in the towns and the working classes and the other middle-class people can be served at normal rates? Now during the harvesting season, the prices go down. After the harvesting season is over, again the food prices shoot up. By this fluctuation, it is not the cultivators who are actually benefited. It is only the top strata whose percentage comes to 3 to 4 per cent in the villages and the wholesale dealers who profit by this. Therefore, I suggest there should be a minimum price and the State should see that the price are maintained at that level.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Don't you advocate a ceiling price also?

Shri M. N. Swamy: There should be a price level and care should be taken in fixing the price. The capacity of the consumers and other things should be taken into consideration while fixing the price.

16 hrs.

We have got the tobacco problem in our State of Andhra Pradesh. The Minister of Food and Agriculture was good enough to visit the State last year at the time of the All-India Tobacco Seminar. In that seminar problems like marketing, minimum price, manure, etc. which are very acute problems, were discussed. Serveral Ministers from the Centre have come there because year after year we will be holding the seminar where the problems relating to tobacco cultivation are discussed. Big foreign monopoly companies like the ILTD do not come to the market and offer good prices during the harvesting season with the result the tobacco cultivators are compelled to sell tobacco at the rate which is offered to them. Now British monopoly companies like the ILTD are trying to find out other sources for securing tobacco leaf. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to find out

new markets to dispose of our tobacco leaf, especially virginia tobacco leaf. After independence, the British and other foreign companies are finding out ways and means to secure tobacco leaf from markets from where they can easily procure them. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government of India to find out new markets for our tobacco. Perhaps, Japan has been one of our customers, if I am right. I think Egypt and Indonesia also will take our virginia tobacco, which is cigarette tobacco. So, I would say that this small tax has to be withdrawn and new markets have to be explored in order to dispose of this leaf.

Then I come to the question of prices. For a long time now in Andhra Pradesh there is a unanimous demand that the minimum price should be fixed for virginia tobacco. The State Government says "It is not a State subject, it is the Centre that is responsible, so far as tobacco is concerned, as it has to be exported". We now plead that a minimum price should be fixed for this tobacco so as to compel the monopoly companies to offer this price and take delivery of our leaves.

As had been mentioned in the tobacco seminar last year, it is a well-know fact that during the planting season the tobacco growers have to borrow money at the rate of Rs. 3 or 4 per cent per mensem. Therefore, we have been urging and appealing all these years that during that season both the Central and State Governments should advance loans to the cultivators at a nominal rate of interest and recover it during the harvesting season. Even year before last, we made representations and waited on deputation in this connection and we were promised that an amount of Rs. 2½ crores will be set apart for disbursement as loan to tobacco cultivators, mainly virginia tobacco cultivators. We are now told that this matter is still under the Consideration of the Central Government. I would suggest that even this year during the planting season a loan of Rs. 300 per acre should be given to virginia tobacco cultivators. Here we must remember that they, in turn, are paying back the Central Government money to the tune of Rs. 40 crores in the shape of Central excise. Apart from that, it is a very good foreign exchange earner. Therefore, Government should sympathetically consider the problems of tobacco cultivators and try to solve them immediately.

Apart from the marketing problem, there is yet another problem which is troubling the tobacco cultivators. In the matter of Central excise, the poor and ignorant tobacco cultivators have to keep records at the time of planting, at the time of taking the leaf to the market and cutting the leaf. As I said, most of our peasants come from the lower or middle strata of society and they are generally illiterate.

They have to keep the accounts. Many times the forms are supplied in English and perhaps in other languages also. In this TP-3 form accounts are maintained only to find out the actual produce so that the Government can be in a position to assess the tax. That is why, they say, this accounting business is there. We suggest that the Government of India keep their Excise Department people at all cigarette manufacturing factories instead of advising the ryots to keep accounts. Let the Government of India place their own personnel at every cigarette manufacturing factory. All the amount of leaf that is delivered to the factories will be known and the tax can be assessed. Virginia tobacco is not a commodity that can be chewed. It is not used for cigars. Therefore nothing can happen during transit. This Central excise accountancy business and TP-3 form must be removed.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Failure to effect economy in administration

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1." (1).

Prices of agricultural cash crops

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1." (63).

Import of foodgrains

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1." (64).

Failure to check infructions expenditure on survey of culturable waste lands.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Failure to undertake soil conservation work in the catchment area of Kosi river

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Need for soil conservation and afforestation measures in the catchment of all river valley projects.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Need for scientific research in foodgrain crops to increase yield per acre

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (14).

Need for credit facilities to landless labourers

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (18).

Import of foodgrains from foreign countries

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (19).

Need for establishment of sugar industries in Tungabhadra River Project area

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (20).

Need to issue licences to co-operative organisation of Gangawati people to start sugar industry in that area

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (21).

Need to take immediate steps for effecting improvement in the condition of fishermen

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (58).

Need for Central assistance in giving relief to the fishermen in Kerala who suffer from non-availability of fish

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (59).

Need to develop fisheries co-operatives with a view to eliminate exploitation by middlemen

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (60).

Delay in establishing the fisheries Institute at Cochin

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (65).

Need to construct more fishing harbours in Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (66).

Need to construct a fishing harbour at Congamore

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (67).

Need to provide more salt to fishermen at reduced rates

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (68).

Need to provide more freezing plants to preserve fish in Kerala Coast to fishermen

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (69).

Need to ensure economic price level for cash crops especially for spices

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (70).

Need to supply sufficient quantity of rice to Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (71).

Need to increase the allotment of funds for minor irrigation projects in States

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (72).

Need for a fisheries research institute in Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (73).

Need to distribute more chemical fertilisers to agriculturists

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (74).

Need to direct State Governments not to impose heavy betterment levies

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (75).

Need to give more attention to improvement of paddy cultivation in Kerala State

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (76).

Need for changing the food habits of people

Shri Vishnu Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (81).

Need for soil and water conservation

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (82).

Need for proper agronomical researches to increase yield per acre

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (83).

Need for adequate, timely and cheaper supply of fertilisers to the cultivators

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 100." (84).

Need to develop fisheries co-operatives with a view to eliminate the severe exploitation by middlemen.

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (85).

Failure to control fluctuations in prices of Foodgrains

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (86).

Failure to secure for cultivators reasonable prices of foodgrains

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (87).

Need to provide better facilities to agriculturists

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (88).

Failure to supply adequate nitrogenous fertilisers to cultivators

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (89).

Failure to solve the food crisis

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (90).

Failure to increase milk supply in the country

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (91).

Failure to regulate the area for different crops

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (92).

Need to improve agricultural implements

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (93).

Failure to undertake soil conservation work in the catchment area of Kosi river in Bihar

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (94).

Failure to increase the food production through proper and effective land legislation

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (95).

Failure to carry out a large number of minor irrigation projects in U.P. State

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (96).

Failure to give land to landless labourers

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (97).

Failure to stop import of foodgrains from foreign countries

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (98).

Failure to make proper survey of soils of India and to make recommendations as regards fertilisers and crops suitable to each category

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (99).

Failure to develop milk co-operatives

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (100).

Need to provide more financial encouragement to cultivators of rare cash crops like lemon grass oil

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (101).

Need to ensure economic price for tapioca for cultivators

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (102).

Need to ensure economic price for banana of Malabar quality

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (103).

Need for assessment of results of the steps taken to promote cashew plantation

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (104).

Need to establish more veterinary colleges

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (105).

***Need** to improve the condition of service of veterinary doctors*

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (106).

***Need** for more fodder for the cattle*

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (107).

***Need** to check the use of hay for packing purposes*

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (108).

***Need** to increase dairy farming in States where per capita milk consumption is lowest*

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (109).

***Need** to direct the States to implement proper land reforms with the objective of improved food production*

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (110).

***Need** to stop the eviction of tenants*

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (111).

Need to implement minimum wages legislation for agricultural labour

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (112).

Need to establish an agricultural research institute at Thirunavaya in Kerala.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (113).

Need to establish an agricultural university in Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (114).

Need to draw out a plan to improve the livestock varieties in the country

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (115).

Need to arrest the spreading of plant diseases of coconut trees

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (116).

Need to arrest the prevelance of plant diseases of arecanut trees

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (117).

Need to introduce latest modern technique in agriculture

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (118).

Need to machinise agriculture progressively with a target date fixed for completion

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (119).

Need to popularise mixed diet through special hotels and other eating houses

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (120).

Need for more lift irrigation schemes

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (121).

Failure to check rising prices of foodgrains in the country

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (122).

Failure to coordinate the working of Agriculture Departments of the States and the Ministry at the Centre.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (123).

Need for fixation of minimum prices for Virgenia tobacco largely grown in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (124).

Need for finding alternative markets for Indian tobacco both Virgenia and Natu varieties

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 100." (125).

Failure to fix rock bottom price of agricultural produce

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (22).

Need for coordinated land legislation and its effective implementation

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

Need for sanctioning more minor irrigation schemes in the backward area of Ernad, Tirur, Perintal Manna Taluks of Malabar in Kerala State

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (28).

Need for sanctioning more cattle development schemes for Kerala

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. (29).

Desirability of marketing the jack fruits and banana in Kerala

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. (30).

Need for promoting cultivation of cash crops in Kerala

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. (31).

Hardships of fishermen due to the policy of Ceylon Government with regard to import of dry fish from India

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. (32).

Need for constructing a fishing harbour in Tanur in the West Coast.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (33)

Need for starting canning factories in Public Sector.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (34)

Need for implementation of scientific scheme of coconut cultivation.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100." (127)

Failure to check duplication of expenditure for similar work like hybrid maize and co-ordinated maize breeding scheme

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100." (35)

Failure to produce tangible results in agricultural research for field application and for improvement in agricultural production.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100." (36)

Infructuous expenditure on fishery research.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100." (37)

Failure to provide basic data for efficient production in, and management of tropical soils.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100." (38)

Need for co-ordination between the agriculturist and research farms in the country.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100." (43)

Need for starting fisheries development and deep-sea fishing schemes in Tanur.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs 100." (43)

Failure to check damage and loss caused by pests and dieases to coconut arecanut and pepper crops in Kerala.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100." (61)

Working of the Central Coconut Research Stations of Kayam Kulam and Kasaregode.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100." (62)

Need for sale of scientific and modern agriculture imlpements at cheap rates.

"That the Demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100." (128)

Need to provide good fodder and breeding facilities for the cattle.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100." (46)

Failure to eliminate unnecessary useless cattle in the country.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100." (47)

Failure to improve the cattle stock by grading them and through the method of selection.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100." (48)

Failure to increase the milk production in the rural areas.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100." (49)

Failure in developing dual purpose cattle.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100." (50)

Failure to develop milk cooperatives.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100." (51)

Need to encourage poultry farming as a cottage industry.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100." (130)

Need for steps to increase the per capita consumption of milk.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100." (131)

Need for nationalisation of Forests in the country including those in the State of Mysore

Shri Sivamurthy Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100." (54)

Need to have a co-ordinated policy for the development and exploitation of forest wealth in the country

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100." (132)

Need to check inundation of forests

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100." (133)

Urgency of preserving the wild life of the country.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100." (134)

Need to provide more cold storage facilities in the Municipal towns of Kerala

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (135)

Need to exploit shoals of prawns discovered near the Kerala Coast on a commercial scale

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (136)

Need for improving betel-leaf cultivation.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (137)

Need to sell small tractors manufactured in Defence Establishments to agriculturists

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (138)

Need to acquire private forests in Kerala.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Forests be reduced by Rs. 100." (139)

Need for developing Ponnani in Palghat District, Kerala as a fishing harbour during Third Five Year Plan

Shri Imbichibava: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (57)

Desirability of providing more zoological parks in the country

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (140)

Need to give training to agriculturists in the use of modern agricultural implements

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (141)

Shortage of fodder in the Malabar area of Kerala.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (142)

Need to allocate more funds for developing sea fishing in the Malabar area of Kerala

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (143)

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been hearing the speeches delivered since this morning on this important subject of food and agriculture. I will also try to take a few minutes and give my observations on some of the important aspects that touch this important Ministry of our Government.

Our country has an agricultural economy. Perhaps, we have failed to utilise our land fully. Our land comprises of land under cultivation, barren land, fallow land, land which is marshy somewhere, big areas which are called desert lands and certain areas which are water-logged too. Over and above that there is land that is under forests. I would say under land management there is something very important towards which attention should immediately be given. What is that?

In countries other than of Asia, in European and American countries we see that in spite of the fact that there has been tremendous progress in industrialisation, they have not forgotten land management and today you see that whether they are countries with a socialist economy or with a capitalist economy they are up-to-date as far as their land management is concerned. Certain fixed percentage of land is put under forests and similarly under cultivation. Today due to certain acts of omission and commission of our predecessors, people in our country have done things because of which we are bearing fruits that do not at all help the country as a whole.

First of all, take our forests. Indiscriminate felling in our catchment areas has resulted in floods, damage to our crops, damage to our land and what not. I saw the whole digest that had been supplied by the Government. No doubt, in certain respects progress is there; production is on the increase. But when we take all the categories of land into consideration, I feel the progress is not as rapid as we should have expected.

A number of my hon. friends have spoken. Shri U. N. Dhebar has spoken of animal husbandry and I would not talk very much about that. Another hon. Member from my State has spoken about food and I would not talk about that too. But one thing I will place before you. I personally feel from some little personal experience of land that first of all we must establish really a national forest policy for the country as a whole. Today in the midst of forests not only here on the plains but even on high mounts patches of land have been cleared, trees have been felled down and cultivation started on slopes giving scope for erosion. Today there is erosion all round, on the mountains and on the plains. What is needed, therefore, is a first-rate forest policy. The policy no doubt is there. I too had occasion to attend for several years the meetings of the Central Board of Forestry. No doubt, as far as the constitution of that body is concerned, it is meant to create a sense of national consciousness among the foresters of this country, which it may have effected. But I must say that as far as action is concerned, there is no concerted action on the part of foresters, on the part of the States. What is needed is Central direction and concerted action under the guidance of the Central Government and this should be followed up in right earnest. Then alone will we be able to arrest, or stay out the soil erosion that is taking place in almost all areas, which is very important for maintaining our agricultural and for preserving our land.

Most of our rivers pass through more than one State. If the catchment area which lies in one State is denuded of forests by indiscriminate fellings, the result is floods which create devastation not only in one State, but all the States through which the rivers pass. If, for instance, fellings take place in Kashmir, not only Kashmir, but Punjab and other areas are also affected by floods.

We have got desert areas. We have been reading for a number of years that attempts are being made to convert these desert lands into arable lands which can be utilised for agriculture and forests. But from the statistics that have been supplied I personally could not find anything worth mentioning. I would very much like the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, to mention how this problem is being tackled. A couple of months back there was a highly qualified delegation from a foreign country which had come to advise the Central Government and the States on forest industries, more particularly the paper industry. I would like to give the House their opinion of us. They said:

> "We cannot teach silviculture and forest management to Indians; rather we might learn from them. But, alas, the same were true of exploitation."

I myself was Minister in charge of Forests in my State, but to my dismay, I may submit that indiscriminate felling in most of the States has created problems which if not tackled today, will be felt by us in an acute form in course of time. My hon. friend who preceded me referred to animal husbandry. Unless and until we have pastures on the high mountains and in the plains, how is it possible for us to have animal husbandry on a scale that the country needs. It is therefore the duty of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Forests—I should say a very important duty—to see that pastures are maintained and kept. But today what is the position? I may tell you that in the villages, the common lands are no more in existence. Matters relating to the Revenue Department are no doubt a State subject, and the States are dealing with these subjects. But the Central direction should also be there. Then alone will it be possible for the States to rise to the occasion and act, and this can be achieved. At present, in the villages, these pasture lands or village commons are gradually disappearing. One speaker mentioned about this matter this morning also, and it is very important. Then alone we will be able to preserve our pastures, preserve our forests and save our country from floods and other adverisities that are common year after year and which affect our farmers mostly.

As regards soil conservation and erosion, a number of speakers have spoken today about this. It is my personal feeling also that this should receive top priority, that is land erosion and soil conservation. This cannot be a subject that can be dealt with by a single State alone. Maybe, patches here and patches there may be taken up and some results might be achieved. But in respect of land erosion it has to be tackled on a national scale. Therefore, the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture must see that they co-ordinate the efforts of all the States and then with a co-ordinated effort they should tackle this problem. Once that is tackled I think a number of difficulties can be solved.

Another important point is that in a country where we have agricultural economy today, and for ages we have been depending upon that economy, when one looks at the reports appearing from the different Ministries, more particularly from the Centre and from the State Ministries also, one feels that the progress, both qualitative and quantitative, is not that much as it ought to be. Maybe, I may not be correctly informed about it. But our efforts should certainly include measures, both extensive and intensive. As

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

to how far we have succeeded in that, I hope the hon. Minister will kindly make clear when he replies to the debate.

These days there is so much of tempo of industrialisation. Let us be on our guard that we do not commit mistakes in this direction. On the one hand, due to the pressure on land we forget the steps that we have to take to raise our production, as I said, qualitatively and quantitatively. At the same time, due to industrialisation we have to see that urbanisation of rural areas may not take place subconsciously. That would result in our agricultural land going out of our hands and creating problems which may be difficult for us to solve. Therefore, the entire effort should be a sort of co-ordinated one. Even when we have to industrialise the country no doubt, some sort of co-ordination should be there between the Departments at the Centre and the Departments in the States. That would save us from difficulties arising later.

Another point I would like to place before you. When the Demands relating to the Ministry of Co-operation were being discussed by the House I was absent. I therefore request you to permit me to say something on the co-operative farming. Some friends have referred to it. I have seen their working critically, both here and in foreign countries also more particularly. In the countries which have socialist economy, they are no doubt succeeding in co-operative farming. But, I want to caution about one thing. I have yet to see a co-operative farm on the wet farming system. I have yet to see a co-operative farm where you grow paddy, rice or shali. Not a single co-operative farm have I been able to see anywhere in Europe or elsewhere. Where dry crops are concerned, co-operative farms have been successful, because tractorisation and mechanisation is possible. By introducing co-operative farms on that principle, you will certainly be able to save man-power and that man-power could be diverted towards industry and other occupations which would certainly improve the national economy. I submit that the Government should not rush through this, but consider, examine in full and see whether that is possible. Because, where you have to grow paddy or shali or rice, it cannot be mechanised on the same scale as it is possible where you have to grow dry crops. Therefore, with regard to that, my submission is: as far as crops that do not come under the category of wet crops as they are called, are concerned, it will not be difficult for us to resort to co-operative farms. But, as far as the wet crops are concerned, we may take due care and proceed with caution.

Another point about food imports. Hon. Members have spoken about this. I would say one thing. Certainly the present Minister of Food deserves congratulations as also one of the predecessors, Shri Kidwai, who also had solved the food problem as far as immediate necessity is concerned, by arranging import of foodgrains from other countries and by creating buffer stocks within the country, which has solved absolutely the difficulties, as far as meeting our immediate food requirements are concerned. But, in a country like India, if we ultimately depend upon food imports, I do not know where it may lead us to. Today, if the Government of India is desirous of purchasing, say, certain machinery from a particular country, the resentment in other countries is so much that even our own newspapers wax eloquent in saying things which are not patriotic If we go to purchase from some other country, what happens? Another group of countries begins to talk in a manner which is not at all conducive to what we call a really democratic way of working in a particular country. Our country is certainly pledged to secular democracy. As far as our political outlook is concerned, we are a neutralist, I would say, an active neutralist. Therefore, however we act, in what-

ever way we act, I do not know why people should clamour about it. Keeping that in view, our efforts should be and our endeavour should be everywhere to become self-supporting. Self-sufficient at least in foodgrains. I have to pay a compliment to Punjab. Prior to 1947, Western Punjab, today's West Pakistan used to be the granary of Northern India. After Partition, East Punjab was highly deficit. But, within three years, that State of ours, not only became self-supporting, but I can say, today, it is one of the most surplus States of our country. If that could be the position in Punjab, why not elsewhere? That is my submission.

I would just close my speech saying that I hope that the suggestions that I have made will receive favourable consideration from the ministry.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Chairman, I would like to intervene at this stage to answer some of the points that have already been raised in the course of the debate as well as to cover some of the points raised in the cut motions that have been moved.

I am happy to report to this hon. House for the third year in succession that the food situation in the country is in a very comfortable position. I am also happy to report that the confidence that has been built up in recent years on the food front has been sustained and is also being maintained. That could also be seen from this fact namely that the temper of this House and the nature of the debate that is being carried on in this House are an index of the situation obtaining in this country. The very debate that has gone on so far in this House has shown that the food situation in the country is in a comfortable position.

Two or three years back, during the debates here, we used to hear very little about the aspects of agricultural production, or for that matter, on subjects like animal husbandry. But, today, there has been a shift in the emphasis given in the debate. Except perhaps one hon. Member, all other hon. Members who have spoken have referred to the various aspects of agricultural production and they have correctly emphasised the importance of increase in agricultural production.

I would first refer to the point that has been made by Shri M. N. Swamy, who posed the question that the official figures indicate that there has been an increase in agricultural production but the prices are rising. I would like to place before the House the correct situation. I do not say that the official figures have to be accepted as gospel truth. None-the-less, they have to be accepted as correct, by and large. These figures are based upon crop-cutting-surveys, which have been developed by the ICAR and later on adopted by the National Sample Survey itself. The National Sample Survey has tried to adopt another technique also in the matter of collection of statistics, and I would say that their figures indicate a much larger production than have been disclosed in the official figures.

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Asoka Mehta, which was asked to enquire into the question of agricultural production and also the pattern of the price level, started, if I may say so, with the premise that these figures cannot be relied upon. They were very sceptical about the official figures but if hon. Members would see their report, they would find that in their conclusions, they accept the fact that the official figures have to be accepted as correct, by and large.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): Dr. Raj of the Delhi School of Economics is an eminent economist, and he has given also some grounds. How does the hon. Minister refute those grounds?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They adopted certain checks and counter-checks and then came to the conclusions that, by and large, the official figures were correct and had to be accepted

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

How can we evaluate the correctness of the official figures? The production figures would certainly reflect on the price level; there is absolutely no doubt with regard to that. And going by the figures of production from the year 1951 onwards, we shall find that whenever there has been a substantial drop in agricultural production, the prices have been spiralling up. For example, take the year 1957-58; according to the official figures, the production was only 63·2 million tons of foodgrains during that year, which meant a drop of more than 5 million tons as compared with the previous year. During the recent years, that year was perhaps the year in which we had considerable difficulties on the food front. The prices were rising in that year. I do not want to tire the House by quoting the figures of production during the various years, but suffice it to say that if the price level is an index of the availability of foodgrains in this country, the figures of production are also correct.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagha). Is it not a fact that Government bring down the prices of foodgrains due to buffer stock operations?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Buffer stock operations also add to the availability of foodgrains. But added to that, there is the record production. Last year we had a record production of 79·3 million tons—roughly 80 million tons. In 1951-52, it was 51·2 million tons. So within a period of ten years, we have been able to achieve this remarkable increase of about 29 million tons. It is a creditable achievement. The increase in production was visibly reflected in the price level also.

This year, according to preliminary estimates, the production of foodgrains will be more or less of the same level as last year's. What do we find? There has been some rise in the price of foodgrains, because the production has not been able to cope with the increase in demand and increase in population. That is very clear. Of course, prices are being controlled by buffer stock operations; in fact, that is the strategy by which we have been partly able to miantain this peaceful atmosphere in this House and the comfortable position on the food front outside.

What exactly is the situation? As I submitted, last year there has been a record production of 79:3 million tons, exceeding by 3·8 million tons the record production of 1958-59 and by 4·6 million tons the record production during the preceding year 1959-60. The availability of foodgrains in the market in 1960-61 has increased and there has been a very salutary effect on the psychology of the market.

The average all-India index number of wholesale prices reached was 102 in 1961 as against 105 in 1960 and 104 in 1959. The peak reached in 1961 was 105 while both in 1959 and 1960, it was a high as 110. In the case of rice, the peak reached in 1961 was 110 as compared to 115 in 1960 and 113 in 159. It is because of this that we claim that a sort of stability has been effected in the price level. In 1961-62, the production of rice is almost equal to that in 1960-61, being 33·6 million tons as against 33·7 million tons during the previous year. Although actual figures of production of wheat are not yet available, present indications are that the production of wheat also will almost be equal to, if it does not exceed, that of 1960-61. The outlook for 1962 is, therefore, fairly satisfactory, and it is expected that prices would continue to rule at reasonable levels unless there is any serious setback in the production of Kharif grains during the next kharif season.

The position with regard to wheat is fairly well known. In fact, last year there was apprehension that prices would even fall to uneconomic levels. We took certain steps with regard to the removal of zonal restrictions. Then we allowed flour mills to purchase

from the open market. We also relaxed restrictions of bank advances against stocks of wheat. These measures have had the desired effect effect of preventing undue fall in the price of wheat after the harvest. The effect of withdrawal of zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat has been that prices of wheat have appreciated in the wheat producing States like Punjab and Madhya Pradesh etc. and there has been the desired recession in prices in deficit areas, though not to the same extent as the rise in Punjab etc.

A feature was seen that the prices of wheat were going up a bit towards the close of last year. The main reasons are that certain sections of the people preferred the indigenous wheat to imported wheat and because they are in a better position to pay higher prices—I mean the people in Bombay, Calcutta and other urban areas.

In view of the expected very good wheat crop this year also, it was apprehended that the price of wheat, after the harvest this year, may tend to get unduly depressed in spite of the measures taken last year. Government have, therefore, introduced a price support scheme to give support to the prices of wheat and to safeguard the interests of the cultivators. The following are the minimum prices of wheat: for superior varieties, Rs. 14 for common varieties Rs. 13 and for the red varieties Rs. 12, per md.

I am also happy to inform this House that Government have set up an organisation in the Food Department which would enter the market and start purchases on behalf of the Government of India if the prices, in any *mandi*, tended to decline below the prescribed minimum prices.

With regard to the king of cereals, rice, the index number of wholesale prices reached the peak figure of 110 1 in August 1961 as compared with 115.3 in August 1960. Throughout 1961, the prices of rice remained lower as compared to 1960 except in November and December 1961. The present index shows that, for the week ending 5th May, it is 107.3. It is, of course, to some extent, higher than the index prevailing during this period last year.

The rise in the index number of wholesale prices is largely due to the rise in prices in the eastern rice zone and in the south. I have already referred to the fact that the overall production of rice in the country this year is almost equal to the record production of last year. But the production in West Bengal is substantially lower than last year. Even in West Bengal you would find that this year's production is 6 lakh tons more than the production in 1959-60. In 1959-60, the production was 4.2 million tons and this year's production is 4.8 million tons. But because there has been a substantial fall from last year's production, which was 5·3 million tons, the prices naturally rose a little in the eastern zone. And, as the hon. House knows, this is mainly because there has been a substantial diversion to jute from paddy cultivation. I am told that there has been a diversion of about 4 lakh acres from paddy to jute and that was the case in Orissa also. There has been a diversion to the extent of 2 lakh acres. This fact partly explains the drop in production and the tendency for a rise in the prices in the eastern zone.

Distribution of rice through fair price shops has been stepped up. Accordingly to the present estimates, about 8.5 lakh tons of rise will be distributed from Central stocks during 1962 as compared to 6.5 lakh tons distributed in 1961. With this liberalised distribution, it is hoped that the prices of rice will be kept under check and there will be no undue rise in the prices. It will, however, be appreciated that this quantity of 8.5 lakh tons that we propose to release from the Central stocks during the year is only a small fraction of the marketable surplus of the country and it is only by a judicious

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distribution of this quantity that we can influence the open market prices to a reasonable extent. The Director-General's organisation in the Department of Food is very much alive to the situation and is handling the buffer-stock as the situation requires.

I am glad to inform the House that the stocks with us are sufficient and the prospects of import also are good to meet any eventuality. We have got Central stocks to the extent of 2·1 million tons out of which rice itself will come to about nine lakh tons. If you take into account the stocks with the various State Governments also, it would be about 2·5 million tons.

The House might perhaps recollect that at one stage our very target was only the building of buffer-stocks to the extent of 2 million tons, but that has been exceeded, and the target of my senior colleague, the Minister, is that we should operate a buffer-stock of about five million tons. We are staggering our import in such a way as to facilitate, in the first place, the turnover, and also at the same time to built up comfortable stocks in the country.

I would now come to certain other aspects which I think are necessary so that the House might keep alive to the developments that are taking place, even in the administration of the Department of Food. We are now, as you know more or less in a comfortable position on the food front and that is partly due to PL 480 imports. Shri Inder J Malhotra was very critical of the imports, but it has been mentioned here, more than once, on the floor of the House, that these buffer-stocks are built and the imports are made only temporarily; that it will be only a temporary phenomenon, so that the undivided attention of the Ministry may be diverted to the production front. That is being done.

While I spoke on the budget demands last time, I had occasion to refer to the various features of the PL 480 imports. Shri Inder J Malhotra who is up-to-date with all the newspaper reports should have also read that every other day there is a report of several crores of rupees being diverted from the PL 480 funds to several of our development projects. So, apart from building up of buffer-stocks and maintaining the price-line, the PL 480 import has got a very salutary effect on our development projects to build up resources for our Plan schemes and other things. So, that is not a matter on which we need be apologetic at all.

I said I would refer to some developments in the organisation of the Food Department itself. Various programmes of development of subsidiary foods which have been undertaker and which will be given still greater emphasis in the third Plan are intended to build up the necessary framework for achieving self-sufficiency in foodstuffs essential for a balanced diet.

Increasing diversification of agricultural production with simultaneous development of animal husbandry, dairying, development of fisheries and horticulture is also envisaged. I will refer to one or two items such as animal husbandry and dairying in the latter part of my speech.

16.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

A well-developed food industry concerned with the preservation and processing in general will provide a steady market for various food products, facilitating the storage and distribution of perishable foods, enable full advantage to be taken of seasonal abundance and help to fill the gaps in the supply of various kinds of food, in areas and seasons in which there is a shortage. If I had the time, I would have dealt in more detail with the various schemes on this front, but suffice it to say that

the Food Ministry has a multifold approach in this matter: that is, achieving an increase in availability of supplies, better distribution, proper preservation, maintenance of reasonable price levels, dissemination of scientific information, application of science and technology to the various problems, etc.

A Nutrition Division has also been set up in the Ministry. While on the one hand, there is widespread protein malnutrition, there is on the other hand, an abundant supply of vegetable proteins. We have annual supplies of groundnuts of over 45 lakh tons, seasame of 4 lakh tons, rape and mustard of 10 lakh tons, linseed of 4 lakh tons, cottonseed of 13 lakh tons, besides cocoanuts, all of which are rich in proteins which could be used in any emergency. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has already shown the way for salvaging protein rich materials from groundnuts for overcoming the protein malnutrition in the country. The Government have taken a lead for the promotion of protein rich foodstuffs and are in the first instance setting up two units of a capacity of ten tons each per day for the production of edible groundnut flour with UNICEF aid.

Trained men and women are necessary to undertake the tremendous task of scientific feeding of all those people who have to take their meals outside their homes and also to demonstrate to the housewives techniques of preparing the foods to the best advantage. We have in this country a number of luxury hotels and also thousands of medium catering places. There are also snack bars, restaurants, coffee bars and other forms of institutional catering. With urbanisation and industrialisation, the need for catering establishments will be much increased. With a view to promoting this and allied lines of work, the Government are setting up three new institutions of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition besides developing the College of Catering & Institutional Management, Andheri, Bombay. A series of food science centres will also be developed in different parts of the country. Having dealt with this, it is only proper that I deal also with certain activities which will be of interest to this House. Although pointed attention of this Ministry has not been drawn in the course of this discussion so far about this—my friend, Shri Guha, has been very critical in the past, though he has not had occasion to speak during this debate so far, about the progress archieved with regard to the work of the Central Warehousing Corporation. The public have also expressed the opinion that sufficient progress has not been made in that department. The House would be interested to know that the concept of warehousing being new, the progress so far achieved is in a way satisfactory. We have altogether now a capacity of 1,16,600 tons in various godowns and warehouses that are being run by the Central Warehousing Corporation. The present percentage of occupancy is 76 per cent. That is a very satisfactory performance. You would also find that the Central Warehousing Corporation is running on commercial lines and deals with stocks deposited by private parties, only 20 per cent taking the custom offered by Government. So, the intrinsic value of this progress is really much greater. Headlong expansion irrespective of the commercial considerations of building up custom is, of course, not possible.

There are altogether now 60 warehouses. Originally it was 40. Now it is 60. That is to say, over a period of one year we have increased the number by 20. I may assure the House that proper and concentrated attention will be given to the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation and its development, because it is very important from the standpoint of the availability of credit to the agriculturist.

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There is also the complaint that even the facilities that are now being taken advantage of are not by the real agriculturists or producers but by traders. Here I would solicit the co-operation of hon. Members to popularise this scheme. The outstanding bank advances according to the latest report received from the Reserve Bank of India are now nearly Rs. 7 crores, as against less than Rs. 4 crores only seven months back. So, it is now making sufficient progress. But, all the same, I am not satisfied with the results obtained and more attention will certainly be given to this.

When we speak of warehousing, it is only proper to refer also to the warehousing programme for the purpose of storage of buffer stocks. The House would be happy to know that we have a target of construction to the extent of 30 lakhs to 35 lakhs tons of owned accommodation and 15 lakh tons of hired accommodation. The progress achieved so far will indicate that we have got our own construction to the extent of 1.2 million tons. This is a progress of which the department can take legitimate pride. Added to that, with the capacity under construction and also the capacity for which expenditure sanction has been issued, we would be having altogether a capacity to the extent of about 2½ million tons in the near future.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I, Sir, with your permission, ask for the break-up of this total State-wise?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have got all the figures with me and, if the hon. Member is interested, I can certainly hand them over to him. Coming to the break-up, the bagged storage would be about 1.1 million tons.

Shri S. K. Patil: He was asking for State-wise break-up.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have got all the figures and I will supply them to Dr. Aney.

Now I will take a few minutes to refer to some other aspects which have been mentioned by hon. Members. Notably, a point with regard to animal husbandry was raised by Shri Chatterjee, who initiated the discussion, and also by Shri Dhebar. In fact, Shri Dhebar devoted the entire time to emphasize this aspect of agricultural development in this country. On the one side, there is the criticism that has been offered by Shri H. P. Chatterjee, lamenting on the excess population of animals here—for, according to him, about one-fourth of the total animal population is produced in India—and, on the other side, Shri Dhebar says that even the existing number is insufficient to meet the demand.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: He referred only to the bullocks and the cows.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Shri Dhebar said about both.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In a way it will all depend on the approach that we have to this question. Both hon. Members are, to a certain extent, right. I am happy that this aspect of the Department of Agriculture has been highlighted in the debate that took place today. Shri U. N. Dhebar emphasised its importance and it is very difficult to add to what he had said on the subject. It has to be admitted that overall improvement of livestock in India is a stupendous task as it suffers from our two or three major limitations.

In the first place, a vast majority of cattle is non descript. The production capacity of others—it can even be described that it belongs to well-defined breeds—is also very low. This makes the upgrading work very difficult. The improvement through selections is an extremely time-consuming process.

Then there is the other aspect. The schemes for development of livestock are necessarily long-term schemes the results of which can only be known after a lapse of several years. In case of selection also the experiment may take even centuries. In spite of these handicaps, both the Central and the State Governments intended to bring about an overall improvement of cattle in India through better breeding, improved feeding and management, control of cattle diseases and the provision of marketing facilities for livestock and livestock products.

Shri Dhebar remarked that the cry for improvement of cattle has been a far cry; in other words, a cry in the wilderness. Of course, I can concede that perhaps sufficient attention has not been paid to it, but we have to admit that it is also within the competence of the various State Governments. After my senior colleague has taken charge he is also taking into confidence the very persons who want to underline the importance of this because this matter requires non-official participation.

I am reminded of the speeches that were being made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava sitting in the very same seat which is now being occupied by Shri Dhebar. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, even in his very last speech that he made in the previous House, emphasised the importance of animal husbandry. This importance is being realised. But the limitations have also to be borne in mind by this hon. House. The First Plan provision that has been made a mention of by Shri Dhebar was Rs. 8 crores. It was Rs. 21 crores in the Second Plan and it is Rs. 54 crores in the Third Plan. In addition, Rs. 36 crores have been provided for dairy development which includes schemes for the improvement of cattle in milk shed areas.

Shri Chatterjee said that there must be a two-pronged attack, namely, breeding and feeding. Yes, Sir, the Department of Animal Husbandry in the Ministry of Agriculture is certainly having this two-pronged attack. The most important breeding scheme which has been continuing from the First Plan is the All-India Key Village Scheme which envisages the establishment of key village blocks in selected compact areas for intensive cattle development work. Under this scheme 848 key village blocks each having an artificial insemination centre and each covering on an average 5,000 breedable cows and buffaloes were set up upto the end of 1961-62. 13,000 superior bulls have been produced in these blocks.

There are several items on which some progress has been made. Progress has been made in the development of the Hariana breed through controlled breeding and the production of 750 Hariana bulls on the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, has been done at an estimated cost of Rs. 146 lakhs. The other schemes aim at the development of Rathi, Tharparkar and Sanchore breeds of cattle in Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.75 lakhs. In addition, schemes have been taken up for mass castration of scrub bulls with a view to restricting multiplication of inferior types of cattle, progeny of bulls with regard to transmitability of their characters for accelerating the improvement of cattle and cross breeding scheme for increasing the milk production in the hilly and high rain-fall areas.

17 hrs.

Shri Chatterjee suggested improvement in the matter of breeding. Sir, it has been the accepted policy so far of the ICAR to produce general utility or dual-purpose animals. The policy inter alia recommends that in areas where specific types exist selective breeding with a view to improving both milk and work qualities should be practised. In case of well-

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defined draught breeds of which there are a number in the country, the objective should be to put in as much milk in them as possible without impairing their draught quality. In the case of well-defined milch breeds, the numbers of animals of which have considerably decreased after partition, the policy is to improve them by selection and utilising them for grading up cattle in areas where non-descript cattle predominate. The Ministry has also constituted a Working Group of Experts to review the present breeding policy and to suggest changes, if any, to meet the changing requirements of the country.

With regard to feeding programme also, several steps have been adopted.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What about pasture areas?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, the programme of work includes production of seeds, cuttings, roots and other planting materials for improved grass and legumes, etc., for supply to the cultivators at subsidised rates. It also aims at popularisation of better cultivation practices, demonstration of pasture development in the State farms, village grazing areas and its utilisation on rotational basis, construction of silopits, distribution of chaff cutters, balanced feedings of cattle, etc. A provision to the extent of Rs. 69.73 lakhs has been included under the State Third Five Year Plans. There are some other steps also which have been taken to develop fodder resources of the country.

Shri Dhebar referred to the fact that the income from the cattle wealth of the country would perhaps have fallen. I do not think I can subscribe to that, having regard to the census and other statistics collected in the year 1956. After that there has not been any cattle census. You will find that according to the available information the average annual milk yield per cow has increased from 366 lbs. in 1951 to 382 lbs. in 1956. The corresponding figures for she-buffalo is 963 lbs. and 1117 lbs.

An hon. Member: What is the actual number of such cattle?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is the average. The total milk production in the country is also estimated to have increased from 466.35 million maunds in 1951 to 528.25 million maunds in 1956. As I have already said, no survey has been carried out since then.

Special effort is also being made to step up cattle development and increase milk production of cow's milk in rural areas under the Delhi Milk Scheme and—as Shri U. N. Dhebar must be knowing—in Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Anand areas in Gujarat. Further, the Central Council of Gosamvardhana—of which Shri U. N. Dhebar is the Chairman—has set up a Special Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of the Planning Commission, to suggest ways and means for preserving high-yielding strains of cattle and reducing their wastage in cities like Bombay and Calcutta.

The President, Central Council of Gosamvardhana has requested the Vice-Chairman, Planning Commission to set up a high-powered committee to consider and suggest ways and means for controlling the livestock population in the country.

So that, whatever possible can be done by the Central Government is certainly being attempted. Increased attention also will be given, and I wish that the opinion of the hon. Members should also reach the various State Governments. For example, for developing all these schemes, what is essential is the provision of matching grants in the budgets of the various State Governments. Whether it is in the matter of development of

of animal husbandry, minor irrigation works, or development of fisheries, it is absolutely necessary that the State Governments should necessarily have the matching provision. Then only will it be possible to do all that would be necessary.

I would take a few minutes to refer to certain other criticism made in this honourable House, and that is with regard to minor irrigation. I was present at the time of the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, and I was distressed to note the opinion being expressed by certain hon. Members that sufficient importance was not being given to minor irrigation. And one or two Members who preceded me have also referred to the importance of minor irrigation. An item of progress on which the Agriculture Ministry can take legitimate pride is in the field of minor irrigation—of course, along with certain other items. We have given due importance to minor irrigation, as will be seen from some of the figures which I will place before this honourable House.

As against an initial allocation of Rs. 66 crores for minor irrigation, an actual expenditure of Rs. 96 crores has been incurred during the Second Plan. In addition, a sum of Rs. 45 crores is also expected to have been spent on similar works under the Community Development programme. The target of 9 million acres under the Plan was fully achieved. An increased target of 12.8 million acres has been set for the Third Plan. An outlay of Rs. 176.76 crores has been provided under the agriculture sector alone. The total outlay for minor irrigation under all the sectors, such as Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, is about Rs. 300 crores.

As compared to major and medium irrigation projects, minor irrigation schemes are relatively cheaper, take less time for completion and irrigation matures faster. As against an average outlay of Rs. 400 per acre on major and medium irrigation schemes, minor irrigation schemes can be constructed at half the cost.

During the year 1961-62, an initial outlay of Rs. 26.28 crores was approved for minor irrigation schemes in the Agriculture sector. Subsequently an additional allocation of Rs. 3½ crores was also made to some of the States in view of their capacity to utilise additional allotment. The anticipated expenditure on this programme during the year is estimated at about Rs. 29.65 crores. This represents complete utilisation of the allocations made during the year. It also exceeds the previous maximum expenditure in any year, exceeding that in 1960-61 by about Rs. 4 crores.

Keeping in view the overall financial limitations of the States in providing matching grants in their budgets, the outlay earmarked for the year 1962-63 is of the order of Rs. 31.72 crores. It is likely that the States would show better progress in which case additional outlay might be sanctioned in the middle of the year. I would like hon. Members to note this and then prevail upon their respective State Governments to take up as many minor irrigation schemes as possible.

With a view to stimulate collective thinking on the various problems and difficulties connected with minor irrigation and undertake suitable measures for overcoming these difficulties for smooth and accelerated implementation of the programmes, three Regional Minor Irrigation Conferences were convened in October, 1961. During these Conferences, the State Governments were assured that savings from other sub-heads of Agriculture could be diverted to this programme and even further amounts would be provided by the Centre in case their actual requirements exceed the allocated figures.

A scheme for Research and Training on Minor irrigation and Water use has also been intiated during the Third Plan for strengthening the

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technical side of the programme. An Instructors' course for the training has already started at Bellary in Mysore with effect from 16th May, 1962. Training schemes of 9 States have also been approved. Likewise, some research schemes on specific items have been sanctioned. A Technical Manual on Boring and deepening of wells has been prepared and shall soon be available in printed form. Similar manuals on various minor irrigation schemes on lift irrigation etc. are also proposed to be brought out by this Ministry.

Increasing use of ground water is being encouraged under minor irrigation by taking steps such as: carrying out exploratory work in about 1.4 lakh square miles, out of which 15,000 square miles have proved worthy of future development. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of this Ministry has located ground water availability in the very arid parts of Rajasthan where previously even drinking water was scarce; and secondly, offering loan finances to State for taking up production tubewells.

Having said so much and after having expressed some happiness at the progress so far achieved, I may also refer to one or two aspects which hon. Members may kindly bear in mind. Maintenance of minor irrigation works has become a serious problem to the Ministry now. In fact, how maintenance has to be achieved, whether it is to be entrusted with the panchayats or with other multi-purpose societies or something like that, or with the State Governments—in fact, really the maintenance of the minor irrigation works is now the headache of the Ministry of Agriculture.

A second aspect that I would like to raise is this. We could have advanced at a faster rate. You will find that the maximum amount that has been possible to be spent was about Rs. 30 crores. Consistent with the overall allocations in the Third Plan and the promise of additional allocations by the Planning Commission, we can afford to spend about Rs. 38 to 40 crores every year, so that the State Governments may take—of course, they are taking interest; I would say increased interest—an increased interest. For them there are difficulties. As I have said in the case of animal husbandry and other schemes, the difficulty is in production of matching grants to be raised by the State Governments. But, having regard to our targets in the agricultural sector, minor irrigation is of paramount importance. I hope the various State Governments would provide in their budgets sufficient matching grants in order to achieve the targets, perhaps more than the targets, that have been laid down in the Third Plan.

I do not want to take more of the time of the House, although I should have liked to refer to some other development schemes like dairying, fisheries, etc. Some more Members would like to participate in the debate. So, I close.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): May I put one question to the hon. Minister? He has said that great progress has been made in minor irrigation. That is correct. Because, when grants are given for the construction of works, there is progress in the sense in which Ministry is taking. They have done that. That is correct. How many projects of Rs. 50,000 and 1 lakh have been executed and initiated during the five years or during the last year? Will the hon. Minister please tell that?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In regard to this matter, I would say that minor irrigation schemes are schemes which involve an outlay of less than Rs. 10 lakhs. We do not come in the way of the State Governments selecting their own projects. Of course, these are sent to us for approval. But it is the State Governments that have to pick and choose in the matter of carrying out these projects.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I ask one more question about tube-wells? There was recently a committee on Plan projects which reported on these tube-wells, and they have given definite opinions. How many of these tube-wells that have been constructed are working in the whole of India for the benefit of the peasant?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to these tube-wells, this matter has been raised during the Question Hour, as to the number of tube-wells constructed, the number of successful wells and so on.

The hon. Member knows that whenever it is found that a tube-well is successful, we entrust it to the State Government, and we advance the amount that has been spent so far by way of loan to the State Government on very favourable rates of interest, and it is then for the State Government to maintain these tube-wells.

Even in the matter of these tube-wells, these are to be located in areas where there is no drinking water or where water will not be available for irrigation, and where no gravity flow is possible; it is only in those areas like Rajasthan especially, that these schemes are taken up. We would not be standing in the way of the State Governments executing as many schemes of this nature as possible, and the Central Tube-well Organisation of the Agriculture Ministry will be prepared to come to the aid of the State Governments.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: The hon. Minister said that both Shri U. N. Dhebar and myself were right. How can that be possible? I am for the elimination of all the useless and uneconomic cattle. I do not see any way of improving the breed of cattle unless that is done. That is just the opposite of what Shri U. N. Dhebar said. So, how can it be said that Shri U. N. Dhebar and myself are both right?

श्री उटिया (शहडोल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान न होने के कारण मैं अभी तक संसद की पूरी कारवाई नहीं समझ सका, और अंग्रेजी में कारवाई का संचालन होने की वजह से हमारी तरह और भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्य संसद की कारवाई समझने से वंचित रहते हैं ।

श्रीमान राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में तथा खाद्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में खाद्य स्थिति सन्तोषजनक बतायी गई है किन्तु अब भी जीवित रहने के लिए देश में अमरीका से करोड़ों रुपये का अन्न मंगाया जाता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तक आप औरों की तकरीरें नहीं समझ सके, अब हम आपकी तकरीर नहीं समझ रहे हैं । आगे आ जाइये ।

श्री उटिया : देश के लगभग दस करोड़ लोगों को एक बार ही भोजन मिलता है । ऐसे लोगों की संख्या भी कम नहीं है जिन्हें अतरे दिन भोजन मिलता है । जिन्हें रोज भोजन मिलता है वह दाल भात ही पाते हैं । मात्रा और गुण के हिसाब से तो केवल ६०–६५ लाख लोगों को ही भोजन मिल पाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंट भी नई थी और मैं भी नया था, इस वास्ते तो इस वक्त तक मैं तकरीरों को पढ़ने की इजाजत देता रहा । मगर पार्लियामेंट में तकरीरें पढ़ी नहीं जातीं । आज तो मैं आपको इजाजत दे रहा हूं मगर यहां तकरीरें पढ़ कर नहीं सुनायी जातीं ।

श्री उटिया : यह मेरा बोलने का पहला मौका है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा पहला मौका है तो पढ़िये ।

श्री उटिया : भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है पर दुःख है कि दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बीत जाने तथा तीसरी योजना का एक साल समाप्त होने पर भी खाद्य समस्या हल

[श्री उटिया]

नहीं हो सकी। इसे भारत सरकार की सफलता कहा जाए या असफलता। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने खाद्य के मामले में प्रथम योजना के अन्त तक आत्म निर्भर होने की बात कही थी। उसके बाद फिर सन् १९६० तक आत्मनिर्भर होने की घोषणा की। किन्तु ये सभी घोषणायें निष्फल रहीं। इस असफलता का कारण क्या है ?

इस देश की खती आसमान पर निर्भर है। समय और हिसाब से बारिश होने के कारण यदि उपज में कुछ बढ़ौतरी हो जाये, तो उसका श्रय खाद्य मंत्रालय रें ले लेता है और यदि बाढ़ तथा सूखा से फ़सल मारी जाये, तो उसका दोष कुदरत पर मढ़ दिया जाता है। खाद्य मंत्रालय आज तक देश में खेती की भूमि के लिय पानी की व्यवस्था न कर सका। बाढ़ रोकने की सारी योजनायें भी असफल रहीं।

यदि खाद्य समस्या हल करनी है, तो इस देश के मेहनतकश और परिश्रमी लोगों को ज़मीन देने की व्यवस्था की जाये, जिसके लिये यह आवश्यक होगा कि खेती के कानून में आमूल परिवर्तन इन आधारों पर किये जायें।

किसान वही माना जाये, जो स्वयं खेती करे। आज हमारे देश में बड़े किसान वही हैं, जो मशीन या मजदूरों से खेती करवाते हैं या जिन्हें मेहनत से घृणा है और जो हल की मूठ छूना पाप समझते हैं। आज हमारे देश में बड़प्पन और अपाहिजपन दोनों एक में मिल गये हैं।

भूमि का वितरण इस प्रकार हो कि एक परिवार यानी स्त्री, पुरुष और तीन बच्चे बिना मशीन और मज़दूर का सहारा लिए जितनी खेती कर सकें, उससे तीन गुना से अधिक खेत न मिलें। इस प्रकार बची हुई ज़मीन को उन लोगों में बांट दिया जाये, जिनके पास अलाभकर जोत हैं।

ज़मीन के फ़र्ज़ी बटवारे को खत्म किया जाय और उस ज़मीन को मज़दूरों में बांटा जाय।

देश में खती-लायक बंजर ज़मीन को खतिहर पल्टन का निर्माण करके तुड़वाया जाये और सहकारी आधार पर खती कराई जाये। ज़मीन को तोड़ने तथा सिंचाई सम्बन्धी साधनों की व्यवस्था सरकारी खर्चे पर की जाये।

अलाभकर जोत पर से लगान हटा दिया जाय।

किसान के अनाज और उसके कच्चे माल, जैसे कपास, गन्ना, जूट आदि के मूल्य इस तरह निर्धारित किय जायें कि लागत खर्च निकल आए तथा साथ ही इतना लाभ हो कि उसका निर्वाह हो सके। पर दुःख है कि किसान के पैदा किये कच्चे माल का दाम तो गिरता ही रहता है, खास तौर से खलिहान या फसल के मौके पर। किन्तु वही वस्तुएं कारखाने में पहुंच कर शक्ल बदलने के बाद अधिक मूल्य पर बिकती हैं और फ़सल पर भी उनके दाम नहीं मिलते हैं।

जहां तक लघु सिंचाई योजना और खाद्य की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। खेतों को पानी देना तो दूर रहा, सारे नागरिकों के लिए साफ पानी की व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। इस दिशा में व्यापक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

इस देश के देहात में यातायात के साधन कतई नहीं है। उनके अभाव के कारण किसान आये दिन देश के बड़े व्यापारियों की लूट के शिकार होते रहते हैं, क्योंकि वे अपना सामान बाजार में नहीं पहुंचा सकते। मैं स्वयं अपने ग्राम से बराबर धूप और बरसात में २२ मील की लम्बी यात्रा पैदल चल कर

स्टेशन पहुंच पाता हूं । न तो पक्के मार्ग हैं और न सवारियां ही सुलभ हैं । वहां के लोग अधिकतर जंगलों से अपना जीविकोपार्जन करते रहे हैं । किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने बिड़ला को ठेका देकर आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य लोगों को जंगलों की सुविधाओं से वंचित कर दिया है । यहां तक कि पट्टे की अराजी में जो दरख्त लग हुए हैं, उनमें भी अभी तक उनको अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि खेती के सम्बन्ध में गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण दिलाने के लिए गांधी कृषि आश्रम खोला जाय और इसके लिये बिड़ला भवन अधिक उपयुक्त स्थान होगा, जहां गांधी जी शहीद हुए थे ।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि इन सुझावों पर अमल किय गया, तो खाद्य समस्या ही नहीं, वरन् बेकारी भी निश्चित रूप से शीघ्र हल हो सकती है ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I think one cannot but emphasise the importance of this Ministry. The Third Plan report has stated that 'more than any other factor, the success of the Third Plan will turn on the fulfilment of the agricultural targets'. So, this Ministry has a special importance as regards the implementation of the schemes of the Plan. Even now, 48 per cent. of our national income is derived from agriculture and about 75 per cent of our people depend directly on agricultural income for their livelihood.

It is true much progress has been made during these 10 or 12 years in the field of agriculture. In the earlier years we were almost faced with an impending famine. But, somehow, Government has prevented that and saved the country and the people from the agonies of undergoing a famine as was experienced in 1943.

During the last 10 years, our food production has increased by about 50 per cent. and in other agricultural commodities also, like jute, cotton and oilseeds, sufficient progress has been made. But, we have to consider whether this progress has been made by bringing in more land under cultivation and due to some favourable weather conditions or whether this improvement has been effected by some measures which would ensure a permanent improvement in our agriculture.

Considering all the factors, one would be constrained to say that the improvement in agricultural production has been mostly due to larger area being brought under the plough and to some favourable weather conditions. We should not base our economy on the mercies of the weather. Nor should we bring every piece of land under the plough for the production of our agricultural goods. As has been stressed by several hon. Members, this necessity of forests, the necessity of pasture and the urgency of animal husbandry, all these do require some spare space to be kept which should not be used for agricultural production. There is now a sort of craze for bringing in every bit of land under the plough, under some sort of cultivation.

I have seen in Bengal even some small patches, some sort of courtyards, also being grown with jute this year because of the fantastic prices prevailing the year before. So, Government should take some steps to see that our agriculture is made to improve and expand in some planned way. We should not allow every bit of land which is not cultivated now to be turned into agricultural land. There should be some extra land preserved in every village for other purposes, for forests, for pasture, for animal husbandry and also for the recreation of the rural young folk, as playgrounds.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

About the physical targets of agricultural improvement, I think, the Second Plan achievements have not been quite satisfactory. We have not been able to fulfil our targets as regards irrigation, as regards seed multiplication farms, as regards the supply of fertilizers, as regards land consolidation and as regards many other things.

Shri Thomas mentioned, and I also agree with him, that in minor irrigation we have reached the targets of 9 million acres. But, he has stated that the money allotted for that purpose has been exceeded, I think, by about 50 per cent. While he was making this statement, some hon. friends from behind me were whispering, 'Wastage, Wastage'. An hon. friend just behind me was asking me, "Do you agree? Are you satisfied with the progress? Do you not know that there has been a huge wastage?" So, while the same target of nine million acres to be brought under the minor irrigation scheme is there, why should the allotted money target be exceeded by 50 per cent? I think the Government should make a probe into this matter, and the charges of wastage in this matter appear to be somewhat correct.

Shri A. M. Thomas himself stated that the maintenance of minor irrigation schemes has become a problem. It is not only about the minor irrigation schemes; I think every development scheme in the rural areas financed partially by the Central Government and partially by the State Governments will become a serious problem for the Central Government. Agriculture is a State subject. Any scheme that is initiated by the Centre will have to be implemented through the State Governments—mostly on a matching grant of 50 per cent. from the State Governments. In certain schemes in which money is not so much of a factor, but where some initiative and some outlook are necessary, in those schemes also we do not find the State Governments responding properly.

In the matter of land consolidation, co-operative farming, etc., it is not so much a question of money as of initiative and outlook which are lacking in the State Governments. For whatever scheme we initiate for the improvement of agriculture, the Central Government will have to depend on the State Governments, and the State Governments, I am constrained to say, are not so responding to new ideals and broader outlook as the Central Government may be. Sometimes, they do things simply in a perfunctory manner. That is a great handicap for the development of our agriculture, and I think the House also will consider this aspect and try to influence the State Governments in this respect.

As I have stated, much of the improvement in agricultural production is due to favourable weather conditions. We should not be too complacent about the good or the satisfactory food position at present. On the other hand, I find some of the selective credit control and other measures which were necessary to prevent speculation in foodgrains have all been slackening; they have either been modified or have been practically withdrawn. Perhaps the Government is proceeding on the assumption that this favourable weather and consequent favourable food condition will prevail for all time to come. But we know that about 6 or 7 years ago, there was a favourable food situation in the time of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Shri A. P. Jain had all through a sort of misfortune, But Shri S. K. Patil has got good fortune for the last two or three years, and we cannot be sure that a favourable weather condition will prevail for all time to come. So, whatever financial or economic policy we adopt in regard to our agriculture, particularly about the pricing of our agricultural goods, we should not base those policies on the present favourable weather condition. We should, on the other hand, base our policy on the contingency that weather conditions may not be favourable to us, and unless we can ensure permanent remedies we cannot relax our efforts in that direction.

Even now, agriculture is at the mercy of the weather Last year, by this time, there was drought in West Bengal. Then what was the position? We could not get any water from the DVC canals also because the waters in the canals had dried up. There was no water in the Damodar or in other rivers which were feeding the Damodar valley canals. When there is drought we cannot get water from the irrigation schemes. When there are floods, then also there is hardly any drainage system to drain out the water, so that the flood waters may not damage the crops. Even now, we are depending solely on the clemency of the weather for our agricultural production. I think the Government should see that a permanent solution for the betterment of our agriculture is found so that as the floods also may be controlled, so in case of drought, the fields may not be dried up and parched and may get water for the cultivation of agricultural products.

In the third Plan, we have fixed a target of 100 million tons and it is expected that this will make the country self-sufficient. I think that may be rather too optimistic study of the situation. We should frame our targets considering two special factors. One is increase in population and the other is, there must be some rise in the standard of living. During the last 15 years, I think our population has increased by about 10 crores. With improved conditions of living, the population will increase still further. Moreover, most of our people have been living on a sub-marginal level. They must have better and more food. So, considering these two factors, I think 100 million tons may not be quite sufficient.

Moreover, I think it will not be quite wise for the Government to say that India will be in a position in the near future to export foodgrains. Considering the density of our population, it can be hardly expected that India can ever be really self-sufficient in foodgrains or in a position to export foodgrains. Excepting Japan, United States and perhaps Holland, India has the largest density of population in the world. The per capita availability of agricultural land in India is only 97 cents, near about 3 bigs, which is less than 1 acre, while in the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. the respective figures are 741 and 448 cents. With this availability of land, it will be very difficult for India to be self-sufficient, not to speak of exporting foodgrains outside. I do not think every country can be self-sufficient in foodgrains. Britain is a great power, but it is not self-sufficient. It is not necessary that every country will be self-sufficient in every thing.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): India must become self-sufficient.

Shri A. C. Guha: Maybe, but you cannot be sure that India will be self-sufficient or be in a position to export foodgrains.

As regards minor irrigation schemes, I feel the target has been reached. I do not know whether those irrigation schemes are in operation now and have been giving water to the fields. But as regards the major and medium-sized irrigation schemes, we have reached only 50 per cent of the target. Out of 15·9 million acres irrigated, we have got only 6 million acres under major and medium irrigation. So, our achievement is far below the target.

I now come to the price policy of agricultural goods. When 75 per cent of the people derive their livelihood directly from agriculture, it is not quite good that the prices of agricultural goods should fluctuate sharply year after year. I think in 1956-57, the prices of foodgrains fell down to abnormally low levels. Last year the price of jute shot up to an abnormally high level. This year the price of jute has been quite low. I think the present price level of jute is only Rs. 28 per maund at the mill rate at Calcutta, which means the cultivator will get Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 less than the prevailing rate of Rs. 28. In this respect price of agriculture products, Government

[Shri A. C. Guha]

should consider the interests of the producers as also the interests of the consumers. This is not an easy task. The interests of the producers and the interests of the consumers may sometimes conflict. In this respect, the part played by the middle man makes the problem still more serious and difficult. I think the Government should try to eliminate the operation of middlemen, as far as possible, as regards agricultural goods.

Shri Thomas has anticipated me. I whispered to him some remarks and he has given some reply as regards the achievement of the Warehousing Corporation. The Warehousing Corporation was intended to give relief to the agriculturists and, as far as possible, to eliminate the speculative operation and hoarding practices by the middlemen. The Act which was passed for this purpose says:

> "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a Corporation for the purpose of development of warehousing of agricultural produce on co-operative principles."

I do not know if Shri Thomas can find any co-operative principle in the Warehousing Corporation which is being run under his administration. In the Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation it is stated:

> "The warehousing scheme now covers the whole country and its usefulness in developing the rural economy is being widely recognized."

Can he, can Shri Thomas, say that the warehousing corporation is really helping the development of rural economy? He has mentioned the capacity of the warehousing corporation, so many lakh tons or something like that, and said that 75 per cent is the occupancy of that capacity. But what he has not mentioned, you can find from the Report, which says:

> "The Corporation is finding increasing readiness on the part of Central and State Governments to utilize the warehouses for the storage of Government stocks."

Is it for this purpose that the Warehousing Corporation Act was passed?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Only 20 per cent.

Shri A. C. Guha: It further says:

> "....and the largest warehouse of the Central Warehousing Corporation at Chandausi is utilized mainly for storing Government stocks."

That is not the purpose for which the Central Warehousing Act of 1956 was passed, and that is not the purpose for which warehousing was envisaged in the Act. I know that the warehousing corporation has earned some profits last year. That is quite all right. But he cannot say that the warehousing corporation is fulfilling the purpose for which this Act was passed, or the purpose for which the corporations were established.

Then I come to the question of pricing. The Planning Commission has stated that the main consideration as regards pricing of agricultural goods is whether the grower gets the benefits of the price that the consumer pays or whether his gain is intercepted by the middleman. The consumer would not mind so much if the price he pays goes to the producer, but surely he would mind very much if quite a considerable portion of the price he pays, goes to the pocket of the middleman and not to the pocket of the agriculturist who produces the commodity. That is the point which Government should take into consideration while evolving some policy about the pricing of agricultural goods.

Here I would say that while deciding the pricing of agricultural goods, some consideration should be paid to the vulnerable section of the people. I would particularly refer to the fixed income group or the low income group and middle class people who would be

very hard hit because of the prevailing high prices. I can understand that the prices of agricultural goods must rise, because agriculturists will have to be given a fair price, because the agricultural labour will have to be given a fair wage. So, the price of agricultural goods cannot go to the level that was prevailing some years ago. But, at the same time we should also consider the position that has to be faced by the middle class group who may have an income of only Rs. 100 to 200 or something near that. So, I would earnestly ask the hon. Minister to see if he can do something in the matter of subsidising foodstuffs for the low income group people.

As regards pricing, there is another point which I would like to mention. There is a sort of an imbalance as regards the prices of agricultural goods and industrial goods. Government should see that this imbalance is eliminated. If there is a rise in the general cost of living index, it should be more or less equally distributed among the agricultural goods, that is, the foodstuffs and the raw materials, and the manufactured goods. Then no section of the people will unduly suffer because of the rise in the cost of living. If agricultural goods fetch a lower price and if the prices of industrial goods have risen to a high level and the agriculturist may have to purchase manufactured goods at a very high price, the agriculturist will not get the real benefit of the price that he is getting for his agricultural goods. So, they should try to keep a balance between the prices of all these commodities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: Just a few minutes more, Sir.

As regards credit, some hon. Members have mentioned that agriculturists do not get credit in time. I think the quantum of credit has increased considerably but still it should increase further. But the main difficulty now is that mostly the agriculturists do not get the credit in time. From the Reserve Bank it goes to the Apex bank, from the Apex bank to the Central bank and from the Central bank to the Primary bank. It passes through four or five stages and at every level there is some surcharge. So, what the Reserve Bank gives at a rate of interest of Rs. 2.50 nP. the agriculturists get at not less than Rs. 7.50 nP. rate of interest. Therefore, if possible, they should try to eliminate this time-lag and also this difference in the rates of interest, that is, between the Reserve Bank rate and the rate prevailing in the primary societies.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri A. C. Guha: Just two minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Two minutes ago also he wanted two minutes more.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then I did not say 'two minutes more'. I will finish shortly.

An agricultural finance corporation, I think, was once considered. Now that the volume of agricultural credit has been increasing immensely, I do not know whether it should still be left in the hands of the Reserve Bank or there should be an agricultural finance corporation established forthwith.

Lastly, I make one appeal to Shri Patil. Last year at about this time he gave us eloquent assurance that from all corners of India he would rush fish to Calcutta. This time again a fish crisis has arisen in Bengal. In Calcutta the fish market is practically empty.

An Hon. Member: It is closed.

Shri A. C. Guha: So, I hope Shri Patil will rush fish to Calcutta from all corners of India.

Mr. Speaker: He is not going to make this House a fish market.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को स्पीच की ओर, जो कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विभाग के कर्मचारियों के सामने दी थी, आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि इस देश में जितने देशी हल हैं उनकी होली जला दी जाय । मैं यह सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब महसूस करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को भारत के किसानों के बारे में या तो ज्ञान नहीं है, या फिर कुछ कारण है जिस की वजह से वह सोचना नहीं चाहते कि क्यों अब भी देशी हल हमारे किसानों के पास मौजूद हैं । भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और उसमें ८५ प्रतिशत लोग ज्यादातर खेती किया करते हैं । आज भी ३१ करोड़ जनता भारत के गांवों में रहती है । सन् १९४७ में जिस वक्त हमारे देश को स्वराज्य मिला था तब से आज तक, यानी सन् १९६२ तक कृषि में जो कुछ उन्नति पाई जाती है उसको मैं हर्गिज सिग्निफिकेन्ट नहीं कह सकता ।

आप देखें कि सन् १९४७ में गरीब और अमीर का फर्क १ और ११० का था । आज वह बढ़ कर के १ और ३२० हो गया है । गरीब खाने बिना मर रहा है और अमीर खा खा कर मर रहा है । किसानों की हालत का आप अन्दाजा लगायें । किसान एक वक्त रोटी पाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दोनों ही मर रहे हैं तो समानता हो गयी ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : एक भूख से मर रहा है दूसरा दवा से मर रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नतीजा तो एक है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : किसान को खाने को क्या मिलता है ? अगर आप गांवों में जाकर देखें तो उसे एक वक्त रोटी मिलती है । गरमी के दिनों में वह एक वक्त आम खा कर बिताता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब आम होते हैं तब ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : बरसात के दिनों में उसे मिल का सीरा पीने को मिलता है । जाड़े के दिनों में उसे मटर और शरबत पीने को मिलता है । इतना ही नहीं वह महुआ खा कर जीवन बिताता है और गोबर में सना हुआ अनाज निकाल कर खाता है । आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि जब थ्रेशिंग फ्लोर पर बैल चलते हैं तो अनाज खा लेते हैं । जिस वक्त वह गोबर करेते हैं तो उसे धोकर उस अनाज को निकाल कर किसान खाता है । यह हालत है भारत के किसान की । लेकिन कागज के अन्दर सन् १९४८ और १९४९ के मुकाबले आज किसान की आमदनी बढ़ी है । आज किसान की आमदनी १३१–१ है जब कि सन् १९४८ के दामों में ११७–२ है । मगर वह गयी कहां । किसान की हालत में कोई भी सुधार नहीं हुआ है ।

किसान के घर में जिस वक्त गल्ला पैदा होता है तो बाजार सस्ती होती है और वही गल्ला जब खत्तियों में भर जाता है तो गल्ला मंहगा हो जाता है । किसान के गल्ले को धनी बिजनैस क्लास सस्ता खरीद लेता है और फिर वह उसको मंहगा बेचता है लेकिन किसान के घर में उसकी आमदनी नहीं जाती । जो खरीद कर बेचते हैं वे बड़े बड़े महलों में रहते हैं, मोटरों में चलते हैं, लेकिन किसान जो कि उसे पैदा करता है वह भूखा ही बना रहता है । अगर किसान को कुछ पैसे मिल जाते हैं तो वह अपनी जरूरियायत की चीजें जैसे कपड़े या दवा खरीदने बाजार जाता है तो वह पैसे जिसके पास से आए थे उसके पास पहुंच जाते हैं ।

उदाहरण के लिए आप रुई को ले लें । बाजार में रुई दो रुपये सेर बिकती है लेकिन जब किसान के घर पैदा होगी तो डेढ़

रुपये सेर की यानी १२ आने की आधा सेर बिकती है । और जब उसका मिल में कपड़ा बन जाता है तो १२ रुपये की साड़ी हो जाएगी । अगर १२ रुपये में से १२ आने निकाल दें तो ११ रुपये ४ आने बचते हैं । क्या इतनी मजदूरी हो सकती है ? यह मिल वाले का मुनाफा होता है । इसका कारण यह है कि किसान के पास पैसा नहीं है कि वह मिल खड़ी कर सके ।

इसी तरह से आप गन्ने को ले लें । सौ मन गन्ने की कीमत एक रुपये १० आने मन के हिसाब से १६० रुपये होती है । सौ मन गन्ने से १० मन चीनी बनती है जिसकी कीमत ४० रुपये मन के हिसाब से ४०० रुपये होती है । जो किसान गन्ने को बोता है, सींचता है, काटता है और चल कर मिल के दरवाजे पर दो दो रोज खड़ा रहता है उसको तो १६० रुपये मिलते हैं और उसी गन्ने से जो चीनी बनती है उसकी कीमत ४०० रुपये है । यानी २४० रुपये पैसे वालों की जेब में जाते हैं । यह हालत है किसानों की । किसान पैदा करता है लेकिन किसान को उसकी पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती है ।

मिल के अन्दर जो शीरा निकलता है उसकी कीमत मिल वाले चार-पांच आने मन दिखलाते हैं । पर किसान जब भूखा होता है तो उसी शीरे को आठ और दस रुपये मन खरीदता है । यह भारत के किसानों का रूप आप देखें ।

हमारे देश के किसानों का दुनिया के किसानों से मुकाबला किया जाता है । ताज्जुब है कि आज भी यहां के किसान के पास जूते नहीं हैं, उसको पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है जब कि अमरीका के किसान कारों पर चलते हैं, ट्रकों में सामान ढोते हैं और कुछ के पास हवाई जहाज भी हैं ।

आप खाने की बात कहते हैं । हमारे देश के एक आदमी को १३.८ आउंस सीरियल और २.४ आउंस दाल मिलेगी जब कि इंडियन काउंसिल आफ मैडीकल रिसर्च ने सन् १९५१ में बतलाया है कि कम से कम एक आदमी को सीरियल १४ आउंस, दाल ३ आउंस, लीफी वैजीटेबिल ४ आउंस, अदर वैजीटेबिल्स ६ आउंस, घी २ आउंस, दूध १० आउंस, मीट ४ आउंस, फ्रूट्स एंड नट्स ३ आउंस, शुगर २ आउंस मिलना चाहिये । १३ आउंस के मानी साढ़े ६ छटांक हुआ । भारत का किसान जो काम करता है साढ़े ६ छटांक से उसका पेट नही भर सकता । ऐसी हालत में सरकार के ऊपर यह चार्ज लगाना कि १५ बरस की आजादी के बाद भी भारत की सरकार जनता को दोनों वक्त रोटी भी नहीं दे सकी, गलत नहीं होगा ।

आप देखें हमारी आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है । पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में आबादी पांच मिलियन प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ी, दूसरी प्लान के काल में ७ मिलियन प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से और तीसरी योजना के काल में १० मिलयिन हर साल बढ़ेगी । उसका क्या होने वाला है ? सन् १९६५ में हमारे देश की आबादी ४८ करोड़ होगी । आपकी रिपोर्ट–इंडियांज फुड क्राइसिस एंड स्टेप्स टू मीट इट–में लिखा है :—

"The entire nation must be made aware of the impending food crisis and steps must be taken to meet it. Adequate supplies of food may indeed be essential to survival of democracy, because freedom from hunger is a pre-requisite to enjoyment of other freedoms. If elementary wants, such as food and clothing, are not satisfied, other freedoms may be sacrificed for the promise of food enough."

इसी रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है :—

"If foodgrain production increases no faster than indicated by the present trend, the gap between supply and needs in 1965-66 will be about 28 million tons."

इसके मानी यह हैं कि कितनी भी आप तरक्की करें फिर भी २८ मिलियन टन गल्ला आपको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा इसका कारण क्या है ? इसका कारण जमीन का बटवारा है। जो आदमी खेती करता है उसकी जमीन नहीं है । जमीन को हड़प कर रखने वाले बड़े बड़े लोग हैं जो अपने खेत में कभी एक मिनट भी काम न करते हों । वे शहर में रहते हैं, खेत को देखने चले आते हैं । इसी लिये जमीन का पर एकड़ उत्पादन कम है । बड़ी जमीन का मालिक चार मन फी एकड़ पैदा करता है । अगर उसी जमीन को एक गरीब किसान को दे दिया जाये तो दस मन फी एकड़ पैदा करके देता है । इस तरह से वे अपना भी नुकसान करते हैं और साथ साथ देश का भी नुकसान होता है । ऐसी जमीनें बहुत पड़ी हैं जिसकी वजह से बाहर से गल्ला मंगाना पड़ता है । इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जमीन का उचित बटवारा होना चाहिये और उसकी टिनेन्सी का ठीक प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । जमीन किसी के पास है और पटवारी के कागज में किसी और के नाम में दर्ज है । इस कारण मुकदमें बाजी बढ़ती है और असल खेती करने वाले मालिक नहीं बन पाते ।

इसी कारण वह अपनी पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ा पाते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य आज ही खत्म करेंगे या कल जारी रखेंगे ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं कल खत्म करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप कल जारी रखें ।

18 hrs.

*ANTI-INDIAN PUBLICITY BY CHINESE EMBASSY IN NEW DELHI

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, may I request you to so kindly arrange that, in this particular Half-an-hour discussion, both the Ministers, that is the Minister for External Affairs as well as the Minister for Home Affairs are represented here, because, I will read out . . .

Mr. Speaker: They are both here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, I did not see; I am very sorry. He came in just now, I think.

Mr. Speaker: Even the Defence Minister is here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is very good.

Since five years ago, since 1955 to be exact, when China lulled the Government and the Indian nation into complacency, may I say, rather affectionate complacency, by the chant of the mantram of *Panch Sheel* and the lullaby, *Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai*, the same pattern has been repeated in this country. And that is, the Government remains silent or somnolent until a Member of the Opposition,—by that, I will not include the Members of the Opposition on my right, extreme right, I mean—brings to its notice the grave aggressive crimes committed by China against India. At first, military forcible occupation of our territory by China, subsequently or simultaneously the insults and humiliation heaped upon the devoted heads of our Embassy staff in Peking and Mission in Tibet, and now, Sir, this war of nerves let loose in our own country, on our own soil, by the Chinese Embassy. I wonder, if ever an iota of the activity which the Chinese Embassy is indulging in Delhi

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

and in India including Kalimpong, which is a nest of espronage, from my personal knowledge . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Prime Minister also has admitted that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: China has got a commanding position there in Kalimpong and they work behind closed and barred doors.

If our Embassy in Peking were to indulge in an iota of the activities that they are indulging in here, I am sure that the Chinese Government would have taken drastic action, very very drastic action, and our embassy may not have been allowed to function even. Here, we have not only allowed them to function, we have not even imposed restrictions on the Chinese Embassy in Delhi as they have imposed in Peking.

Coming to this particular matter under discussion, you yourself were provoked, and rightly so. You are very wise and calmeyed. Even you were provoked when questions were answered by the Minister of State.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether these comments are well deserved by me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have spoken from my heart.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Looking for allies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have plenty of allies even though the Communists are not with us.

An Hon. Member: Don't drag us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want them in this matter. We have got the whole nation with us minus the communists.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he has a limited time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Here, when the Minister of State tried to pass the buck to the Home Miinster,-- he was, unfortunately absent, perhaps, on that occasion, that day—you yourself said, "It cannot be passed on in this manner." When my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua asked why this delay in this matter, she said,

> "The Home Ministry issues the orders. It is not the External Affairs Ministry. I think the hon. Member need not be angry with the External Affairs Ministry."

We are not angry with her. We were never angry with her. There is no need to be angry with any Minister. We are not angry with any Minister personally, least with Shrimati Lakshmi Menon. But, the point is of national interest. We are angry with the Government as a whole, not with any particular Minister. We are very affectionate towards each other. We do not want to cultivate anger against any Minister.

Here, in the written answer to the main question, the Minister was good enough to say,

> "There are established conventions about the rights of foreign missions to carry on propaganda in the receiving State."

So far so good. I suppose it is reciprocal though the reciprocity principle has not been accepted by the Government of India, which is very very unfortunate. I do not know what they will do. Every time they say 'We do not retaliate'. There is no reciprocity in our relations with any foreign country. Even if they give us a kick, we shall smile and let them kick us again. That is the principle that is being followed in this country.

Then, the hon. Minister continued to say:

> "The Government of India by and large take a liberal view. . ."

This word 'liberal' is vague and liberal indeed. It is not defined. Where do you draw the limit? Where do you draw the line?

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

The answer further reads:

"...take a liberal view of such applications even when these are critical of them.".

But, ultimately, of course, the hon. Minister has admitted that:

"However, in this case, the 'Brief Account of the Contents of the Chinese and Indian Officials' Report as published in the Chinese Embassy's bulletin . . . flagrantly violates . . .".

That is, she has admitted that in this particular case, the Chinese Embassy has flagrantly violated—mark the words 'flagrantly violated', not merely violated, but flagrantly violated; this word was more or less wrenched from heart, or may be from her head.

The answer further reads:

"...flagrantly violates the law of the land, and more particularly the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1961.".

I have got a copy here with me of that Act. Hon. Members are well aware of the contents of this Act, and, therefore, I need not take the time of the House by reading out from the Act. Then, the answer says:

"It is not permissible . . ."

—mark these words again—

". . .for foreign missions to act against the laws of the receiving State and abuse its hospitality.".

After this, any sensible person, who has got a sense of national self-respect would have expected that very very drastic action, which was the term used by my hon. friend Shri Thirumala Rao, world be taken against the Chinese Embassy for this flagrant violation of our law.

Moreover, this is not the first offence. My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua showed the latest copy of *China Today*, dated 20th May. The one referred to in the question was with regard to the issue of 5th May. So, the second issue has again violated the law of the land. Why? Because China has sized up India; China has sized up India's strength. am sorry to say this. It breaks my heart to say this. They know that a protest will be lodged, more protests will be lodged, stronger protests will be lodged, and the strongest protest will be lodged, but the protest is ignored because China knows that the protest will not be backed by action. No protest is of any use in international relations unless the receiving State, this is, the State receiving the protest is conscious that the protest, if ignored, will be backed by action, and very stern and drastic action at that. So, of that China is sure. Up till now, she has seen what India has done so far with regard to their occupying Longju and other things; I would not go into these things because time is against me.

Therefore, I would appeal to the House to consider this matter very seriously as to whither we are going. I would remind the House, and I would invite your attention and that of the hon. Minister to what President Nasser did in Cairo a few years ago. There was no question of any propaganda against his own country. The Chinese Mission there circulated once a small pamphlet or a small magazine containing some anti-Indian matter and distributed it in Cairo. And President Nasser warned the Chinese Mission that any propaganda against a friendly country, India being friendly with Egypt or the UAR, would be regarded as a hostile act, and action would be taken, and that they would be doing it on peril of the Mission being closed. That was the warning he issued. Here he words used are that a protest has been lodged. I wish the hon. Minister had said that a warning had been issued. I am sure no warning has been issued; only a protest has been lodged. Umpteen protests have been lodged everywhere, either with

Pakistan or with China, so that our protests have no value for the receiving nation at all; neither—China nor Pakistan—cares a hoot; they care two hoots for our protests, because, as I said, they know very well that action will not be forthcoming, and we are not going to take any action.

I want to know, after the hon. Minister's assurance to Shri Thirumala Rao, when she said 'Yes, we shall take drastic action—that was how she assured Shri Thirumala Rao; it closed on that note of firmness by the hon. Minister of State; when Shri Trirumala Rao asked whether drastic action would be taken, she said 'Yes'—I want to know if any action has been taken, what action is being contemplated after the issue of the second number dated May 20th, containing anti-Indian propaganda?

I shall say one word about the press where this was printed. The hon. Minister was hesitant, almost shy; at first, she was hesitant to mention the name of the press, I do not know why; and she fumbled and said 'The Modern Age Press'. It might be a *bona fide* mistake. There is no *Modern Age Press*. It is the *New Age* Press. Here the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961, says "Whoever makes". This includes 'prints'; "Whoever by words either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise"; "Whoever makes, publisher or circulates"—I suppose this includes printing also.

If no action is taken against this Press now—I have not got anything against the *New Age* Press as such; I have got friends in that Press also – in future Government will have so many headaches arising out of that, because any press will violate the law of the land with impunity, as immunity against legal action has been sort of conferred on the New Age Press.

One last word. The policy of Government seems to be to give the Embassy a very long rope. Whether they will hang us with that rope, time alone will tell. I hope not. I hope that rope will be used to hang the Embassy with. But this is not the way in which international relations are conducted in any part of the world. I do not know if we are going to set up a new law, a new convention, a new tradition, 'Whatever the other side will do, we will do what we think is right'. What is right in international relations? If they go on kicking you, you go on licking the feet that kick. Is that a pattern of international relations? I have not come across any such single instance in the whole history of the world; I do not know much of history, but from what little I know of, I do not know whether such relations, such sort of convention or such sort of action is adopted by a Government humiliated, insulted, rebuffed and kicked at every turn in this manner.

The only expression which I can think of at this moment is that one, a very picturesque one, used by Winston Churchill on a comparable occasion. He said:

> "The way the Government acts and behaves reminds me of an animal about which my uncle told me . . ."—
> his uncle, not my uncle told him in his boyhood in a story—
> " . . .and that animal was a bone-less; wonder".

A bone-less wonder! I think that is the only description I can think of when I contemplate the supreme, masterly inactivity of the Government in regard to the Chinese Embassy.

Mr. Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will just read from the answers.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister will have to be given time. There are also three other Members who have to ask questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Usually, the Member opening is given 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: There are three other Members also who want to ask questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will take only half a minute. I will read one relevant, important sentence from what the Minister of State said that day. This is as regards action against the *New Age* Press. She said the matter was under consideration. She did not rule out action. First she said, 'No action was taken'. Then she changed it and said 'It is under consideration'. I want to know whether the consideration stage is over or whether it is still under active consideration; perhaps till the Prime Minister comes back, it will lie in cold storage. That is all right. I have no objection to that. Let him finally decide.

Then you remarked, very rightly:

"Hon. Members....."

this was your very useful and very important suggestion—

> "Hon. Members feel very intensely on this subject. Government should consider whether really....

the use of the word 'really' was very significant because I think you also had in your mind some suspicion that the Government is not taking some real action—

> "some action can be taken or not. That is for the Government".

Of course, that is quite right. I would therefore request the Minister of State as well as the Cabinet Minister of Home Affairs to throw more light on this matter, particularly as to what the policy of Government is going to be in the future. Are they just going to forfeit or confiscate the copies and then let sleeping dogs lie? That is what I want to know and what the House will want to know.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. I will call those who have given advance notice and will allow them to put one question each.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if our Indian Embassy in Peking publishes any journal comparable to *China Today*? If it does, how often is it brought out; and whether any exception has been taken to its contents ever by the Chinese Embassy?

Then, second, may I know.....

Mr. Speaker: I told him to put only one question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This question leads to the other question. May I know....

Mr. Speaker: It may lead to many.

Shri D. C. Sharma: As there has been such a big time-lag, because of that, I want to know about co-ordination of work between the Home Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs, whether they cannot sit together and decide upon a general course of action. If that does not happen, where is the joint responsibility of the Cabinet?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is clearly understood that we cannot go the China way. But may I know whether, in keeping with our own dignity, it is not possible for us to resort to pre-censorship of this paper because of the repeated offence committed, and deal very severely with the press?

Shri Hem Barua: Since the hon. Home Minister and the Defence Minister two senior members of the Government are present, I want to put avery specific question. Not that China has....

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise he would not have put a straight question?

Shri Hem Barua: Just now thought of it. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Let him put the straight question, anyhow.

Shri Hem Barua: Not that China has bolstered up her pet theory of actuality by actual military occupation, but, of late, she has stepped up a veritable war of nerves through radio broadcasts from Peking and, at the same time from Lhasa..

Mr. Speaker: Is that question direct?

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that. It will be one sentence; just one sentence.

Mr. Speaker: That also depends on how long that sentence is.

Shri Hem Barua: I shall try to be very brief, Sir.

Not that China has bolstered up her pet theory of actuality by actual military occupation but she has stepped up a veritable war of nerves through radio broadcasts from Peking and Lhasa, not to speak of the vitriolic campaign of calumny and slander organised on the very soil of our country, in view of that, may I know from Government whether Government, by now, have considered the necessity of severing diplomatic relations with Peking?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the House and to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to clarify the position with regard to our policy towards China about which criticism has been made on many occasions and today also by the hon. Member who seems to have been dissatisfied with the answer given by me to Question No. 900.

Before I take up the matter. I would like to point out that the first point he raised, that is, Government takes notice of these things only when the Members of the Opposition party bring it to the notice of Government, is not correct.

Shri Hem Barua: Facts prove it.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he has to hear.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I will give the facts.

Take, for instance, the publication dated the 5th May. I would like the hon. Members to remember when they brought it to the notice of Government. Long before the hon. Member even knew of it, the Home Ministry had issued instructions that this copy should be forfeited to Government.

Shri Hem Barua: What was the date?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I will tell you. The copies were distributed on the 7th. We lodged a protest on the 9th, to the Chinese Embassy here.

On the 11th, the notification was issued.

Shri Hem Barua: Her statement is wrong.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am making the statement. How dare the hon. Member rise up and interrupt before I finish it?

Shri Hem Barua: It is much ahead of that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. She might give that date also.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Then, the hon. Member referred to the vitriolic campaign, etc., in the subsequent issues, and yesterday, I think, the hon. Member also brought to the House the issue dated 19th May. The Government have scruitinised every page of it very carefully; it is contravening the international convention regarding the publication of letters, that is these letters, before they were

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

received by the Government of India, were published in their paper. It is imporoper, no doubt. But there was nothing in it which one might take objection to, because our Government have stated that even when the official documents may be critical about our policies we do not object to their publication because they are official documents. The objection that we took to the brief account given in the issue dated 5th May was because a summary was given which was tendentious, which really doubted our territorial integrity, and therefore, it was not an official document but a propagandist material published by the Embassy, and therefore, those copies were confiscated. Regarding the other, there was no need to confiscate it, because we have already stated that our policy is that where it is an official document we do not take objection to it even though they are critical of us. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *rose—*

Shri Hem Barua: *rose—*

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir I am not yielding. I must be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members might resume their seats, and be patient.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Before I really come to the main portion of the debate, I would like to answer the questions already raised by hon. Members; first, whether we publish anything similar to *China Today* in Peking. Yes; we do bring out a fortnightly publication called *India Today*. The question was also asked whether the Chinese Government have taken any objection to our publication. Yes, Sir. They did on two occasions. The Peking Government took exception or objected to the publication, once when the AICC resolution about the northern borders was published and a second time, when the Prime Minister's speech at Belgrade was published because the Chinese were giving a distorted version of the speech.

Then I come to the second question whether any precensorship is possible. In India, as hon. Members know, we do not have any system of precensorship at all. Whether precensorship should be considered or not is a matter which is really a suggestion for action and which will have to be considered. Now that the hon. Home Minister is here, I am sure he will decide whether such a thing is possible. Even if it is possible, it should be considered whether it is advisable. There are many things possible, but they may not always be advisable as far as our diplomacy is concerned.

I now come to the third question, and that is about closing down the Mission. Not only today, but even on other days, there were hon. Members who were so carried away by their enthusiasm and earnestness that they wanted the Mission in China to be closed.

Shri Hem Barua: I said severing of diplomatic relations.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is all the same. You do not close down your Mission unless you sever your diplomatic relations. The hon. Member is a professor. He knows a lot of history and he ought to know better. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: I understand it. But it is a wider question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why should a reference be made to 'professor'? There are professors and professors who do not know!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Students of history know that it is not always advisable to take such an extreme step. And recent history has shown how countries which, in a moment of anger closed down their Missions—though there was really no

opportunity for further negotiations—had to meet not in their home countries but in other capitals of Europe in order to meet and have discussions. We do not want to create a position like that, and it is not a sign of statesmanship to create a situation in which you are cut off from all negotiations. Our diplomacy is characterised not by right positions and unanswerable demands. Therefore, that suggestion also is not acceptable to us and we do not give any consideration regarding that.

We want to negotiate and our Prime Minister has told us many times that these are not things which can be done in a huff. Because you lose your temper, so you go and close down your Mission—almost like Alice in Wonderland. You do not like a person and so you cut off your head? That is not how diplomacy is carried on. Hon. Members who are well-versed in international law know that modern diplomacy is one of compromise and concession. Things may be done, which we may regard as humiliating. But what is the alternative? We have to think in terms of the modern age. We are living in the latter part of the 20th century when the very future of man is at stake. And, here are hon. Members who seem to be completely oblivious of the changes that are taking place in the world and are suggesting things which will not be acceptable even in the 18th century. I am surprised that the hon. Member should quote what Churchill's uncle told him about that wonderful animal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Churchill himself said it in the British Parliament.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member said that Churchill's uncle told that story to Churchill. Whatever it is, it is a matter of great shame that any Member of the House should think that our Government is a boneless wonder. If it is a boneless wonder, every Member of this House is a boneless wonder, because in a democracy . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I challenge that. Government may be a boneless wonder, but not the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should have the patience to hear. Perhaps the Minister wants to say that people only get the Government that they deserve. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimali Lakshmi Menon: In a democracy, the Government reflects the will, desires and aspirations of the people. Only a few days ago, we had the debate on the demands for grants for the External Affairs Ministry. I did not hear any Member violently opposing any single demand. Although there were a number of cut motions, they were all withdrawn *en masse*, and the demands were voted without any opposition, which meant that they supported the foreign policy and the diplomacy of the country. But today Members say, "Why don't you take drastic action?", without saying what that drastic action is, What the adjective 'drastic' means, they do not seem to know. The result is that they are creating an atmosphere, which would make our diplomacy more and more difficult.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am not yielding.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She must yield on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would he fight it out or allow me.. ..

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She says she does not yield.

Mr. Speaker: He should appeal to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. She attributes to the Members of the opposition what she has herself said. This is very wrong. Here is the record which will bear me out. She herself promised a Member on the benches opposite that the Government would take drastic action in this matter. Why does she attribute it to us? She tries to accuse us...

Mr. Speaker: When he uses the adjectives, he becomes oblivious to all those implications. When those adjecstives come from the other side, he should not be so sensitive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I pray you, Sir; did I use any adjective just now?

An Hon. Member: 'Boneless' is the adjective.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not use it just now.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is for you to decide; it is not for the Minister to decide. She has no power to decide points of order.

Mr. Speaker: Really it is for me to decide, but because I did not give a decision, therefore it was interpreted that there was no point of order.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All that the hon. Member wants to do is to create confusion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: ***

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would not allow these adjectives. He should not go on giving a running commentary on this.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I was telling the House that when the House as a whole had the opportunity to condemn the Government or criticise the foreign policy of the Government or our policy towards China, it did not say anything so drastic, but approved the policy of the Government.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very lame excuse, Sir.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Today if hon. Members want a different policy to be followed, it is up to them to suggest it, to bring pressure on the Government. After all, what is a democratic government if it is not the reflection of the will of the people? And if the elected representatives of the House, by and large, by a large majority, without opposition, support the policy of the Government, there is no excuse now to come forward and say it is a boneless wonder. I take very strong exception to the use of those words. If we do not take any strong action, nor the kind of action which is not defined but which the hon. Members want us to take against the press and the publishers etc., it is because we respect the fundamental rights, we respect the freedom of the press, we feel all members, of opposition parties and others.... (*Interruptions*). Will hon. Members please allow me to proceed?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the hon. Minister herself had suggested in her reply that some action was contemplated and was being considered. He wants to know whether that action has been considered and, if so, any decision has been arrived at.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If I am constantly interrupted, what can I do? I cannot collect my thoughts if several hon. Members get up simultaneously and say something which is contrary to what I am going to say.

I have myself forgotten what I was going to say. I think I was trying to tell hon. Members that if we do not take any strong action, any drastic action, immediate action and all the rest of it, it is not because the Government is weak or inefficient. Every Government has the power to take the utmost action it likes against the people of the country and nobody could come in the way....

Shri Hem Barua: People of the country?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: By people of the country I mean all sections of

*** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the people, press, organisations etc. It means everything else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now she is clearer.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am much clearer than the hon. Member who asks the question.

Mr. Speaker: There should be some order here. We should listen to what she is saying.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not because Government does not have the power, or does not have the will, but because it has to conform to certain norms, certain principles which it has laid down for itself and for others. Now, it is easy for a dictator to close down a press, to close down a Mission, confiscate properties, suppress meetings and that sort of thing. Can we do that here? We have seen the debates that take place here on the Bill to extend the life of the Preventive Detention Act No such debate takes place in any other countries which the hon. Member refered to.

So, what I was trying to say is, all that we do is determined by our respect for freedom, our respect for fundamental rights and, therefore, let it not be imagined by those who are opposed today to our policy towards China, that the Government it weak, or weak-kneed, or it is inefficient or it is waiting for the opposition to teach what it should do. It is a wrong thing.

Then the hon. Member referred to the need for co-operation between the Home Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry. Such co-operation already exists. In fact, the Home Ministry issues orders for confiscation or anyother thing, for which the External Affairs Ministry has the prime responsibility, on our advice. We read the papers and point out the things which are contravening the law of the land and action is taken by them.

For the rest, I would like to point out that nothing has been said, nothing has been raised in this House in this debate which would need any new answer or any new action. All I would like to say is, if the matter is serious, if there is anything which threatens our national integrity, or which would endanger our freedom, certainly Government will take proper action, serious action and drastic action. In the meantime, I would like to warn hon. Members that it is not to our advantage to go on constantly criticising the diplomacy or the defence of our country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not?

Shri Lakshmi Menon: Because these are things which should be muted and such discussions should be infrequent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then close down the Parliament.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Especially when we have to deal with countries which have aggressive tendencies, it is necessary that we should show the utmost restraint because the liberty of our people, the freedom of our country, the safety of our country has priority over everything else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Wind up the Parliament.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 24, 1962/Jyaistha 3, 1884 (Saka).

Wednesday, May 23, 1962 Jyaistha 2, 1884 Saka

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1884	Coaching centre for Scheduled Caste candidates	6140
1885	Employees of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal	6140
1886	All India Council for Secondary Education	6141
1887	Panna Diamond mines	6141–42
1888	Colleges for training of teachers	6142–43

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 6143—47

Shri Bagri called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the railway accident at Sealdah on the 22nd May, 1962 resulting in injuries to 41 persons.

The Daputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 6147–48

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1961-62.

(ii) Annual Technical Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1960-61.

(2) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Constitution) Amendment Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 382 dated the 31st March, 1962, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note.

COLUMNS

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 6148

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the All India Council for Technical Education. The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . . 6149—6311

(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications concluded, and the Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . 6312—30

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 21st May, 1962 to Starred Question No. 900 regarding anti-Indian publicity by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) replied to the discussion.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1962/JYAISTHA 3, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; and also consideration of Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

GMGIPND—LS II—663(Ai)LS—6-6-62—900.